FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

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FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

7 JUNE 1985

Lebanon

"The government has been thwarted in its intention to complete the withdrawal" of the IDF from Lebanon, *THE JERUSALEM POST* maintained. Senior defense officials said the major reason for the delay was the "sudden and unexpected disintegration" of the army of southern Lebanon (ASL) and that because of the "growing instability" in the south, the military planned to slow the withdrawal to achieve intended troop levels "by the middle of next week." Commander of the Northern Command Major General Ori Or, in a speech relayed by Jerusalem radio, stated that security in the north had not been achieved and the area may not be "quiet." ASL commander General Antoine Lahd reiterated his insistence on remaining in the Jazzin area for security reasons, according to a Voice of Hope report of an *AL-NAHAR* interview, although he also added that the ASL would withdraw and permit the entrance of the "legitimate authorities," if "parties on whom one could depend" were present in Jazzin.

President Amin al-Jumayyil met the commander of the Syrian intelligence unit in Lebanon, Colonel Ghazi Kan'an, who delivered a message from Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, Beirut radio announced. Their talks focused on the situation in the south, IDF "imminent withdrawal," and the last summit meeting. The Soviet Union sent a "strongly-worded" message to Minister Nabih Birri on 4 June which Amal circles viewed as a "warning couched in strong words," according to *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM*. The message asked for an immediate halt to military operations in the refugee camps to stop the bloodshed. In talks with Prime Minister Rashid Karami, the Soviet ambassador to Lebanon reaffirmed the Soviet position on southern Lebanon as the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israel, and opposition to any so-called security strip, Beirut radio disclosed.

In other fighting, Baghdad Voice of PLO radio claimed that "violent artillery shelling" on the Palestinian camps continued, while 80 Palestinians were arrested at the Al-Buss refugee camp near Tyre. However, Voice of Lebanon radio noted that "intermittent fighting" around Beirut Palestinian camps centered on Burj al-Barajinah. It also reported 28 casualties from "violent clashes" around Tripoli between Sunni gunmen and the Arab Democratic Party, which had eased by 7 June.

Iranian Delegations

Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps Minister Mohsen Rafiqdust met with Al-Asad 5 June during his visit to Syria and discussed Lebanese issues "of great interest to us," Tehran radio observed. In Damascus, Karrubi affirmed Iran's support for Syria's "militant stands" and efforts to prevent fighting in Lebanon, Damascus radio disclosed.

Iran-Iraq

Repeating reports of earlier Iraqi attacks, the Iranian military communique for 6 June carried by IRNA added that 33 people died in the Iraqi missile attack on Bakhtaran the previous day. It also listed Iranian artillery shelling against 17 Iraqi towns, and 38 Iraqi casualties from an Iranian assault on the western front. Tehran radio reported that Iranian combatants advanced 14 km "deep" into Iraq in the "Zafar-1" infiltration operation resulting in "tens" of enemy dead. New Iraqi attacks the evening of 6 June included an air raid on Tehran and missile attacks on Ilam and Bakhtaran, IRNA revealed.

Libya

Describing the U.S. deportation of a Libyan working at the UN mission in New york as a "flagrant violation" of international law, JANA accused the U.S. of a "policy of hostility" which included the "economic siege," restrictions on Libyan students, and "repeated" provocations against Libyan shores.

Gandhi Visits Egypt

Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi concluded his Egyptian visit 6 June after a 2-day round of talks with President Husni Mubarak. Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid described the visit as "successful and very useful," noting that several goals in the interest of both countries had been achieved, Cairo radio declared. Gandhi and Mubarak discussed the international situation including the Palestinian problem, the venue for the next nonaligned summit, and bilateral issues.

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AL-QABAS Interviews 'Arafat on Talks With U.S.

JN061852 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1616 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has affirmed that what is talking place in Lebanon is merely a Zionist-U.S. design in which a number of Arab sides and the Syrian regime became involved. The aim of this design is to create sectarian entities in Lebanon in preparation for its balkanization.

In an interview with the Kuwaiti newspaper *AL-QABAS* published today, brother leader Abu 'Ammar added that this is part of the Camp Murphy agreement between the United States and the Syrian regime. Brother Abu 'Ammar affirmed that the conspiracy is not aimed against Burj al-Barajinah, Sabra, and Shatila refugee camps, but against the Palestinian nationalist, revolutionary presence in Lebanon, and that it extends to the entire Palestinian presence in Lebanon.

Brother Abu 'Ammar added that the Palestinians have to be removed from Beirut and southern Lebanon in order to control the Palestinian rifle and consequently implement the second phase of Camp Murphy: Safeguarding the security of the Zionist entity's northern borders and facilitating the establishment of sectarian cantons in Lebanon. Brother Abu 'Ammar stressed that this conspiracy will fail even if it assumes a Palestinian guise because the Palestinian refugee camps represent the spirit of the nation and people.

Brother leader Abu 'Ammar indicated that the Syrian special units are fighting alongside the agent Amal gangs. He said that these special forces wear masks because some of them are officers in the special forces led by 'Ali Haydar. Brother Abu 'Ammar added that 52 men from the Syrian units in Lebanon have been wounded and are now in the Tishrin military hospital. Brother Abu 'Ammar called on the Salvation Front to reject the role that the Syrian regime is imposing on it — a role that was assigned to it in an office in Damascus occupied only by an intelligence officer — to commit their crimes in the camps. Brother Abu 'Ammar explained that this office is practicing an oppressive, intelligence role and not a Palestinian liberation or national role. The office is occasionally allowed to publish a bulletin assailing PLO strugglers.

On the Palestinian-Jordanian joint move and the lukewarm Arab attitude toward it, brother leader Abu 'Ammar indicated that the Arab stand is absolutely not lukewarm. However, there is opposition from two sides — Syria and Aden. Aden's opposition is merely in substance, and not in content. Brother Abu 'Ammar affirmed that he has dropped the talk about Arab unanimity from his calculations. He called it a paralyzing unanimity. He said that in light of the serious circumstances facing the Arab nation; the massacres being committed against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples; and the conspiracies aimed at achieving sectarian partitioning, and consequently balkanizing the region, this unanimity has hampered the Arab League's most important institution — the Arab summit. He noted Arab unanimity, and asked: Is it the Arab unanimity which is being sought by Hafiz al-Asad's regime, whose hands are stained with the Palestinian people's blood, or is it the unanimity in which the Syrian regime Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam says that the liquidation of Tal al-Za'tar camp took 55 days, therefore let the liquidation of Burj al-Barajinah, Sabra, and Shatila take another 60 days. Abu 'Ammar affirmed that the Palestinians reject Arab unanimity if it is based on these viewpoints.

Brother leader Abu 'Ammar affirmed that the U.S. stand on the PLO remains unchanged. The United States continues to say no to the PLO, to an independent Palestinian state, and to the international conference. However, the United States has slightly retreated from its opposition to the international conference. U.S. officials informed King Husayn of Jordan during his recent U.S. visit that they agree in principle on the international conference. Brother Abu 'Ammar affirmed that this is the first point we regard as being positive, and it is a step forward that was achieved during King Husayn's visit to Washington.

PLO Official Comments on King Husayn's U.S. Visit

PM061501 Jeddah 'UKAZ in Arabic 4 Jun 85 p 3

[Interview with PLO representative to Saudi Arabia Rafiq al-Natshah — identified by his nom de guerre Abu Shakir — by Muhammad Mahjub in Jeddah; date not given]

[Text] Question: What is your comment on King Husayn's visit to Washington and its results? Would the United States accept the proposed list of Palestinian names for direct negotiation with it and, if so, would there be any objection by any Palestinian faction or any faction from within the PLO itself?

Answer: The U.S. Administration has given no official indication of any change in its intransigent position on the question of recognition of our people's right to their homeland and to self-determination. That gives one the impression that the visit did not achieve what was expected from the U.S. Administration. The PLO has not submitted any names for the United States to accept or reject. Any names or plans submitted by any international side would only represent the views of that side if not based on a decision by the PLO.

Question: A U.S. official has told *'UKAZ* that the United States wants the PLO to take a definite and irrevocable position on the question of commitment to direct negotiations on the basis of Resolutions 242 and 338. King Husayn has made statements emphasizing that the Palestinians are prepared to accept these two resolutions. What is your reaction to that?

Answer: I can state that it goes without saying that the PLO leadership rejects Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338. Our people will never accept such resolutions because they do not recognize the Palestinians' national rights to their homeland and to self-determination. We reaffirm our rejection of these resolutions, however attractive the wrappings may be, because the content is tantamount to liquidation of the Palestinian cause.

Question: The U.S. secretary of state stated that Richard Murphy would lead the U.S. delegation in direct negotiations between the United States and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, which are expected to commence soon. What is the PLO's position, and may we know who will represent the Palestinians and Jordanians in the direct dialogue?

Answer: The PLO is willing to hold a direct dialogue with the U.S. Administration at any time for the fulfillment of our people's rights to repatriation, self-determination, and an independent state on their own national soil. No agreement concluded in isolation from the PLO and its legitimate representatives would succeed. Any such agreement would be rejected by our people. The U.S. Administration will not be able to find a single Palestinian willing to undertake such a task without prior PLO authorization.

Question: Abu Shakir, one wonders how the Palestinians managed to enter certain Lebanese areas in such great numbers and with such quantities of arms after the withdrawal of the Israeli forces; and what is the truth about the present situation between Amal and the Palestinian resistance?

Answer: Talk about vast multitudes entering certain Lebanese areas emanate from hostile circles to justify the inhuman massacres being committed against civilians in the camps, which are similar to the acts committed by Israel and its agents in the region. It is the duty of the Lebanese and Palestinians in Lebanon to fight the Israeli enemy. All guns should be aimed at the Israeli enemy. The Palestinians and the Lebanese only serve the Israeli enemy when they aim their guns at each other. We have no political ambitions in Lebanon, and our only purpose in carrying arms is to defend the security of the camps and fight the Israeli enemy. We will not allow the Palestinians to be used as scapegoats for the promotion of certain political ambitions.

'Arafat Comments on Arab League Meeting Agenda

GF070530 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1800 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the forces of the Palestinian revolution, has said that 13 Arab states have so far agreed to attend the Arab League Council meeting to discuss the situation the Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon.

Brother Abu 'Ammar, who was addressing notables of refugee camps and youth centers in Jordan yesterday evening, said that he obtained a quorum for an Arab League Council meeting following several telephone calls he made from his headquarters in Amman with Arab leaders. Jordan, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Algeria, Kuwait, Mauritanian, Tunisia, Morocco, the YAR, Sudan, Djibouti, the PLO, and Libya have agreed to the meeting.

Brother Abu 'Ammar lauded King Husayn and his firm stands which express Jordan's commitment to its solid pan-Arab line. Abu 'Ammar said that when U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz visited Jordan he tried to exert pressure on Jordan to separate from the PLO but His Majesty King Husayn informed him that Jordan is committed and adheres to the Amman agreement because it is an agreement of honor which Jordan concluded with the PLO. Jordan affirmed to Shultz that the PLO must be represented in the Jordanian-Palestinian joint delegation and must be an element in any peace process.

The brother commander in chief also praised King Husayn's step in holding the 17th PNC session in Amman.

Brother Abu 'Ammar said that the siege of the Palestinian refugee camps in Jordan is an implementation of a plot that aims to establish sectarian cantons because the PLO refused to be one such canton when it was offered an alternative homeland in southern Lebanon.

Brother Abu 'Ammar said that the roots of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement go back to 1974, when the Arab states resolved that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. From that time it was agreed to establish a confederation between Jordan and Palestine and consolidate the Jordanian-Palestinian relationship. This was affirmed by the 16th and 17th PNC sessions in Algiers and Amman.

The brother commander in chief said that a coastal operation in which 20 Palestinian fighters took part was successful. He said: Israel announced a few days ago that it had discovered two boats buried along the Palestinian coast.

Moreover, as is known, the sea gives up the body to the surface; there is evidence that only three were martyred in the operation, while the others succeeded in entering occupied Palestine, and they are now carrying out their operations against the Israeli enemy inside occupied Palestine.

Brother Abu 'Ammar added: The PLO has become an important figure on the political map. Such a figure must occupy a place on the geographical map after all the attempts that have been made to bypass and exclude it.

Jordan insisted on joint coordination and moves with the PLO and refused to join the Camp David accords, despite all the pressure that was exerted upon it. The leaders of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories, during their meetings with Richard Murphy, also refused to exclude the PLO from any solution to the Middle East question.

In conclusion brother Abu 'Ammar said: We will not accept an alternative to Palestine. We shall hoist the flag of Palestine on the minarets and churches of Jerusalem. We shall hoist the flag of the Palestinian revolution and the flag of the great Arab revolution. This is not mere chance.

'Arafat Sends Messages to Algerian, Qatari Leaders

JN061748 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1616 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has sent a message to Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid dealing with the new massacres being committed against the Palestinians in their refugee camps in Lebanon at the hands of the agent Amal movement and the Lebanese Army's 6th and 8th Brigades, with the direct support of the Syrian regime.

Brother leader Abu 'Ammar has also sent a message to Qatari Amir Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani dealing with current developments in the Palestinian arena and a number of issues of mutual interest, as well as bilateral relations.

PLO's Khalaf on Jordanian Foreign Minister's Statement

JN070638 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0500 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], member of the Fatah Central Committee, last night commented on Jordanian Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri's statement in Washington that the PLO had given up the idea of an independent state when it signed the Amman agreement that provides for the establishment of a Jordanian-Palestinian confederation. Abu Iyad said that this is not true because the PNC resolutions provide for the establishment of an independent Palestinian state first, followed by a Jordanian-Palestinian confederation through a partnership between the Palestinian and Jordanian states and within the framework of this confederation.

AL-RA'Y Cites PLO's Milhim on Lack of Arab Aid

JN070922 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 7 Jun 85 pp 1, 17

[Text] Amman, (REUTER) — A senior PLO official said yesterday that the PLO is not receiving sufficient financial aid from the Arab states, a situation which has hampered its efforts to support the Palestinians in the occupied territories.

PLO Executive Committee member Muhammad Milhim said that Saudi Arabia, which has contributed $30 million, is the only country among the seven oil-producing Arab states that has fulfilled its aid obligations this year.

Milhim said: The funds are not sufficient and we face many great problems in the occupied territories.

The seven states — Algeria, Kuwait, Libya, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, and the UAE — had agreed in the 1978 Arab summit to contribute a total annual sum of $100 million for 10 years to assist the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza.

Milhim added that PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat headed meetings of the PLO's Occupied Palestinian Homeland Affairs Committee the day before yesterday to discuss how to overcome this problem.

Voice of PLO Commentary Criticizes Al-Asad

JN062006 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1644 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] Brothers, no one who knows the Syrian policy, its motives, and its objectives expected the cease-fire in the Beirut Palestinian refugee camps to last. This policy is linked to a design prepared by Damascus and Israel which stipulates the destruction of the Palestinian presence in Lebanon. This policy's strategic objective is to do the same thing outside Lebanon. No one who knows the Damascus rulers' psychology expected them to be touched by the horrific, tragic situation which they and their agents created in Sabra, Shatila, and Burj al-Barajinah.

In fact, Hafiz al-Asad and his henchmen took an extreme course in order to avoid dealing with any human emotion. Nothing could stir them or make any difference, whether the Palestinians, Lebanese, or Syrians die from the shelling, from thirst, or from cholera. The Damascus rulers want to kill, and for many reasons. The people in the Red Cross may wonder about this in accordance with what their mission dictates. Some of them will be heroes in achieving part of their mission. However, this optimism and heroism, and these humanitarian deeds will not be included in Damascus' calculations. No one who knows Hafiz al-Asad's deep commitment to his Israeli design could have expected him to retreat even slightly from the process of destruction and annihilation he is leading.

As was the case with Al-Asad in other campaigns of killing, today's world disgust and condemnation of his actions will not move him. Moreover, it seems that all appeals, including those of the Security Council, the ICO, and Arab and foreign capitals are to no avail. It seems that it makes no difference to this killer that even his closest political allies — Libya and Iran, for example — are disgusted by his actions. Was anyone surprised when the Damascus agents from the Amal gangs and the Ba'bda Lebanese Army did not honor the cease-fire, the Red Cross, or the dead and wounded, and were not even affected by the spread of disease. Those who knew them were not surprised. However, there are some clutched ropes hanging in the air that do not reach Damascus and certainly do not link Damascus with its small killers.

Of course we are not saying that nothing can stop Hafiz al-Asad. There was no tyrant in history who ever reached the final limits of his tyranny. However, the situation as it is now, while the Damascus regime and its killers continue unchecked, is related to the existence and lives of tens of thousands of Palestinians and Lebanese. There must be someone in this region and its capitals who could be stirred to do something to preserve the lives of those tens of thousands. The Syrian regime and its killers are continuing to perpetrate their massacre. Of course, no Palestinian in general, or anyone from our people in Sabra, Shatila, and Burj al-Barajinah in particular, should offer his neck to the gladiator. Not one of them should voluntarily agree to suffer another dispersion — something which is being planned for them, the tragic dimensions of which are uncertain.

It is being said that an Arab League meeting at the foreign ministers level will be held on Friday. It is a late meeting. It is truly regrettable that it is going to be held after all the death and destruction which [words indistinct] even the Security Council and [word indistinct] all world capitals in an issue that principally concerns the Arab capitals. However, what can we say? Perhaps a late awakening will be better than the suspect silence, in light of which the massacre is being perpetrated.

KUWAIT

National Assembly Holds Closed Security Session

GF061747 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 5 Jun 85 p 1

[Article by Hisham al-Diwan]

[Text] Yesterday the government informed the National Assembly of the decisions of the Higher Committee for Security Affairs, which held its first meeting on 1 June under the chairmanship of Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, to adopt the necessary measures for confronting any development in the security situation.

The National Assembly Secretariat yesterday received from the government the text of the bill on explosives which states that capital punishment will be the penalty for anyone whose involvement in such criminal actions is proven. In a statement he delivered to the National Assembly during a closed session convened to discuss this matter — where it was decided to adjourn the session until 11 June — Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir said that the Higher Committee has adopted a number of decisions to be implemented through an immediate action plan and a subsequent action plan.

Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad said the government is about to establish a general organization for public security. He said the government has instructed the competent authorities to take immediate action to deport all those who tamper with the country's security and violate residence laws, whatever their nationality. The government has charged the Army and National Guard with the task of guarding important government installations. The government has ordered the closure of all front shops that are dens of foreign labor and an illegitimate source of earning at the expense of public interest and has cancelled all licences for such shops, and removed cattle pens and shanties. The goverment has also ordered a study into opening the door to citizens to volunteer for military service, and amending the residence law so that the present laxity can be tackled and the loopholes in some articles of the law can be eliminated. The government has also ordered an examination of the residence files of all those working the private sector, and the amendment of laws regulating public life and stipulating severe penalties for lawbreakers, and the use of conscripts in Interior Ministry departments after obtaining Defense Ministry approval.

Interior Minister Shaykh Nawwaf al-Ahmad al-Jabir spoke in the National Assembly on the measures being taken to investigate the criminal attack. He said the authorities are working with extreme caution and complete secrecy to uncover the sabotage and expose the parties involved in the criminal attempt. National Assembly members quote the interior minister as saying that only two fingers and a part of one leg are all that remain of the criminal, whose name was known from his passport. However, investigations are continuing to find more details about him. Suspicion is centered on two suspects still being questioned by the investigation authorities.

The deputy prime minister and the interior minister have both expressed their satisfaction with the security cooperation that exists with the GCC countries and with other Arab countries to uncover all aspects of the terrorist plot.

Only four National Assembly members spoke during the assembly's secret session. They are: Muhammad al-Murshid, Dr Ahmad al-Khatib, 'Abd al-Rahman al-Ghunaym, and Ahmad al-Shari'an. Thirty-five members submitted their names to speak. Ahmad al-Sa'dun, the assembly speaker, adjourned the session at about 1600. The assembly will hold another closed session on 11 June so that other assembly members can express their views and so that new information that transpires from the government's investigation and measures can be made known.

Officials View Investigation Into Attack on Amir

GF061120 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English 5 Jun 85 p 1

[Text] A top Kuwaiti security official said yesterday the investigation into last month's assassination attempt on HH the amir was likely to take some time.

The amir escaped with cuts in a May 25 suicide car bomb attack on his motorcade in which five people, including the would-be assassin, died.

General Yusuf Badr al-Khurafi, undersecretary at the Interior Ministry, said the authorities were still investigating and searching for clues. "It will take some time," he said.

He said the government was expected to tighten security, with stricter border and airport checks and a visa clampdown.

Interior Minister Shaykh Nawwaf Al-Ahmad Al-Sabah has told local newspapers Kuwait welcomes honest visitors, but severe measures would be taken against people seeking to disturb the country's stability.

Political sources said measures under consideration including possession of explosives a capital offence. [Sentence as published] Al-Khurafi said whoever was behind last month's attack was "better organized" than the people involved in a string of bomb blasts that shook Kuwait in December 1983.

He said some people — fewer than the 20 mentioned in some local press reports — were being held for further investigation.

Al-Khurafi would not comment on a report in the daily *AL-ANBA'* naming the suicide driver as Mahdi Ramadan Shah. Kuwait's information minister, Shaykh Nasir Muhammad al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah, described the report as speculative.

In the 1983 bombings, the driver of a truck that exploded in the U.S. Embassy compound was identified within hours and other suspects were quickly arrested.

Kuwait accused the banned Al-Da'wah Party of being behind the attacks, in which the French Embassy was also hit.

Asked if the same group was responsible for the attempt on the amir's life, Al-Khurafi said: "It is difficult to say."

OMAN

Envoy to Tunis To Attend Arab League Session

GF061114 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1025 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Muscat, 6 June (WAKH) — Oman will participate in the Arab League Council's extraordinary meeting which will be held in Tunis on Saturday to discuss the massacres being committed against the residents of the Palestinian camps in Lebanon. The Sultanate of Oman will be represented in this meeting by Muhammad Sa'id al-Marhun, its ambassador to Tunis and permanent representative to the Arab League.

QATAR

Officials Discuss Pipeline Feasibility With Turkey

GF061008 Manama GULF DAILY NEWS in English 6 Jun 85 p 13

[Text] Doha: Turkish and Qatari officials are having talks on the possibility of building a pipeline across Saudi Arabia to carry Qatari natural gas to Turkey, a senior Turkish official said yesterday.

Volkan Vural, director-general of economic affairs at the Turkish Foreign Ministry, said the talks were aimed at agreeing on the desirability of the project and on each side's part in it.

He said the two sides would meet again in Turkey in October before making separate feasibility studies.

He gave no details of the exact route for the proposed pipeline, but the English-language *GULF TIMES* newspaper said it would also cross Kuwait, Iraq and Syria.

In a recent interview published here Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal said he had discussed the project during visits to the United States and Saudi Arabia.

Vural said the pipeline would have to cross Saudi territory so Saudi agreement was essential. Turkey was also likely to ask the U.S. to help finance the project if it went ahead, he added.

Vural is heading a six-man delegation which arrived in Doha on Monday and was expected to leave for home today after more talks on the project.

ASWAQ AL-KHALIJ Examines OPEC 'Crisis'

GF061755 Doha QNA in Arabic 0900 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Doha, 6 Jun (QNA) — Qatari economic weekly newspaper *ASWAQ AL-KHALIJ* has expressed the hope that the crisis OPEC is going through will not intensify. OPEC is facing strong pressures in the international oil market [words indistinct] disobedience by some of its members.

In its editorial today, the paper reviewed the nature and causes of the crisis facing OPEC, represented by an obvious glut in the oil market, which has caused some OPEC members to reduce their production to a level much less than the approved official quotas, for the sake of the stability of the market. Other countries behave in a completely opposite way; they exceed the quotas agreed upon and resort to reducing the approved official prices and giving their agents discounts on these prices. Other countries resort to bartering and sell their oil in return for commodities from the customer countries.

The paper asserted that the gains made by the countries that produce more and charge less are temporary gains, since the market is fragile. The adherence by OPEC countries to the production ceiling that OPEC has determined has been the safety valve for the equilibrium of the market in confrontation of the non-OPEC oil-producing countries. The proof of this is that there are signs of a price war which will be difficult to control in the present circumstances of the oil market. At that time the countries that produce more and charge less will be the first to lose.

In conclusion, the paper remarked that what is required now is adherence to OPEC resolutions on production and prices, and that no country must resort to individual measures with the claim that they serve its interests. The interest is one and the same, and temporary gains are not important. What is important is the return of market stability in a way that fulfills the interests of all members, the paper said.

SAUDI ARABIA

King Fahd Receives Amir of Kuwait in Mecca

LD062046 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-Aziz this evening at the Royal Court in blessed Mecca received His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah, amir of Kuwait, and the accompanying delegation who are visiting the Kingdom to attend a minor pilgrimage.

The reception was attended by His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-Aziz, second deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of defence and aviation, and insepctor general; their royal highnesses the princes; their eminences the ulumas and their excellencies the ministers and senior officials.

His highness the amir of Kuwait and those present had the evening fast breaking meal with his majesty the king.

His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-Aziz and his highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah held a private meeting.

AL-BILAD Comments on Recent OPEC Meeting

GF061154 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0900 GMT 6 Jun 85

[From the press review]

[Text] Riyadh, 6 Jun (SPA) — The newspaper *AL-BILAD*, commenting on OPEC's recent meetings, emphasizes that Al-Ta'if underlined the great importance of OPEC unity against any

challenge that would drive OPEC to an unforseeable end that would threaten its role in preserving the world economy.

AL-BILAD continues: This is not the first challenge OPEC has faced in its history. We have many examples of stands during which OPEC proved its actual presence and was able to resist and confront [words indistinct] in the international arena.

The newspaper affirms that OPEC's strategy is the concern of all member-countries. The decisions on production and prices were adopted to define OPEC's stand and to face the violent challenges which would undermine this role. The recent meetings in Al-Ta'if crystallized the joint views of the member-countries in facing any attempt that would undermine prices and production because this would drive OPEC to adopt stands contradictory with its role and accomplishments. Such a policy is basically rejected by OPEC and its members.

Riyadh Comments on Arab League Emergency Meeting

GF061516 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 6 Jun 85

[From the "Political Analyses" program by 'Abdallah al-Khurayyif]

[Text] The emergency meeting of the Arab League Council will convene on 8 June in Tunis at the request of the PLO to discuss the situation in the Palestinian camps in Lebanon. The emergency meeting of the Arab League Council, to be held at the foreign ministeial level, will strongly reveal that the response of the Arab countries to the Palestinian call is limitless. The solidarity with the Palestinian people inside their camps in Lebanon will lead to positive results which will apply more pressure to halt the massacres of our brother Palestinians in fraternal Lebanon. If such events are repeated in the future, the Palestinians will be subjected to more dangers. Other parties have more than one reason to explode the situation in the Palestinian camps in southern and northern Lebanon.

In light of the Palestinian hopes on the meeting of the Arab countries to discuss their situation in Lebanon, the emergency Arab League meeting is not a usual meeting considering its agenda and that the divided Arab stands will be united on what has been happening in the Palestinian camps for more than 2 weeks.

The Palestinians view this Arab stand as a cornerstone to the future of Palestinian security and political status in Lebanon for years to come.

The importance of the forthcoming meeting of the Arab League Council — and the expected results which will have an effect on the general Arab situation and the Palestinian situation in Lebanon — was further confirmed when Lebanon leaked semiofficial news on its readiness to participate in this meeting; this is even though the Lebanese Government has reservations about presenting the bloody events in Sabra, Shatila, and Burj al-Barajinah to the negotiating table outside Lebanon.

Lebanon's participation in the Arab League meeting will allow for the discussion of a very important issue relating to the future Palestinian situation in Lebanon. This is the official Lebanese role in providing security to the Palestinians in the camps by reducing the influence of the local militias. This stand — if it is discussed — will be the link between the Arab general stands and the Lebanese stand. The Palestinians' concern about stopping the excesses of some units of the Lebanese Army, as is currently happening in the Palestinian camps, the effect of the events at the Palestinian camps, or the concern of the Arab capitals about the situation of the Palestinians in Lebanon, have led most of the Arab countries to accept the Palestinian invitation to convene an Arab League meeting. This Arab concern stirred the need for convening an Arab summit which will decide the strategy for a unified Arab stand on these issues. This was revealed by the blessing of some Arab capitals for the request by YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih on convening an emergency Arab summit.

According to that, it can be said that a new topic might be added to the agenda of the Arab League Council emergency meeting: an invitation to convene an emergency Arab summit to discuss the Palestinian situation in Lebanon. Perhaps the meeting will discuss the possibility of unified Arab action to end the deteriorating Arab situation in general; this deteriorating situation will lead to the undermining of the nation, just as the aggression of the enemy against it will. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia — as a member of the Arab League and because of its Arab obligations toward the fraternal Palestinian people who are Arab and Islamic, as well as historical obligations — supports all efforts to solve the issue and to end the dangers threatening the Palestinian people. This has been affirmed by official statements issued by the Royal Court and the statements of senior officials, foremost of which is his majesty the king and crown prince. The statements reflect the honorable, brave, principled, and firm stand of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and loyal response to the Palestinian calls by the Palestinian leadership and a great number of the sons of the Palestinian people.

They called on the Kingdom and the leader of its march, His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, to exert efforts for the safety of the Palestinians, the sanctity of their existence, their security, their future, and their fateful cause. The Palestinians praised His Majesty King Fahd, and the Kingdom through its splendid history, which is characterized by honesty, bravery, and Arab dignity in such occasions.

According to these stands, the emergency meeting of the Arab League Council — if it is convened — would be a way out for the Arab stand, Arab solidarity in particular, from the current crisis of the brother Palestinians and the dangers facing them.

PDRY

Delegation Leaves for Arab League Meeting

GF061354 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] The PDRY will participate in the Arab League Council's extraordinary session to be held on Saturday [8 June] in Tunis to discuss the fighting in the Palestinian camps in Beirut. A del-

egation left Aden today headed by Brother Muhammad 'Ali 'Imayah, deputy foreign minister.

In a statement to ANA prior to his departure, Brother 'Imayah said that PDRY participation in the meeting is within the efforts made to stop the bloodshed of the Palestinian revolution and Palestinian people, in particular the events taking place in Beirut as a result of the continued siege of the Palestinian camps, and the serious implications of these massacres.

He said that our country's participation in this meeting is a continuation of the joint Yemeni moves to stop this bloodshed, which only serves the enemies of our Arab people's causes.

In conclusion, he affirmed that the PDRY will continue to adhere to its stand in supporting the struggle of the Palestinian people and all Arab national liberation movements.

He was seen off by a number of officials at the Foreign Ministry.

GDR Economic Delegation Arrives for Visit

GF061520 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] A GDR economic delegation led by Comrade (Alan Schaster), general director of the GDR Ministry for Foreign Trade [name and title as heard], arrived in Aden today on a visit to last several days.

The delegation will hold discussions with state officials on economic cooperation between the two friendly countries.

An economic agreement will be signed between our country and the GDR.

The delegation was received at Aden airport by a number of officials at the Ministry of Planning.

First Round of Talks Held

GF061750 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Excerpt] The first meeting between PDRY side and the GDR economic delegation — currently visiting our country — was held this afternoon.

Both sides reviewed the economic projects between the two countries, which are financed and developed further by the GDR.

The Yemeni side was led by Brother 'Abdallah Sa'id 'Abaddan, deputy minister of planning. The GDR side was led by Comrade (Alan Schaster), general director of the GDR Ministry for Foreign Trade [name and title as heard].

The visiting GDR delegation will hold discussions with the concerned ministries.

The meeting was attended by Brother 'Abdallah Husayn Mukhaydiri, the trade consular at our embassy in Berlin; the GDR trade consular at the GDR Embassy in Aden; and a number of cadres of the Ministry of Planning.

'Arafat's Envoy Delivers Message, Departs

GF061512 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Brother Sakhar Abu Nizar, personal envoy of Yasir 'Arafat, left Aden this morning after a visit to our country.

During his visit he delivered a message to Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, from his brother Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, dealing with the Palestinian and Arab situations.

YAR

Prime Minister on Support for PLO, Yemeni Unity

GF061821 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1720 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Kuwait, 6 Jun (WAKH) — 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani, YAR prime minister, has emphasized his country's support for the Palestinian people in establishing an independent state on their land under PLO leadership.

In an interview today with the Kuwaiti magazine *AL-YAQAZA*, 'Abd al-Ghani called for a peaceful dialogue to end the Iraq-Iran war, which has entered its fifth year. He remarked that the war between the two countries represents a serious attrition of the human and material energies and capabilities of the two peoples.

He praised Arab support for economic development programs in the YAR, and referred to the participation of the Arab financial and development institutions in numerous projects in the YAR.

'Abd al-Ghani said that the reunification of Yemen is one of the loftiest aims of the Yemeni people in both parts of the homeland. He added: The two political leaderships are working toward the achievement of this noble aim through the work of the concerned committees and through development projects.

Gandhi Visit, Meeting With Mubarak Detailed

2d Round of Talks

NC061326 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] President Husni Mubarak and Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi held a separate second round of talks in the republican palace in Al-Qubbah this morning to complete the discussions they began yesterday, on Gandhi's arrival in Cairo, of all issues of common concern to the two countries.

Following the talks, Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid said that the international situation was reviewed, particularly problems that directly concern the region, foremost of which is the Palestinian problem. The talks also dealt with several issues that concern the nonaligned countries including the venue of the next nonaligned summit and preparations for the nonaligned foreign ministers meeting that is to be held in Luanda.

They also spoke about bilateral relations in the political, economic and scientific spheres. It was agreed to convene a meeting of the Indian-Egyptian joint committee in New Delhi in October for further discussion of all of these issues.

'Abd al-Majid described Gandhi's visit as successful and very useful and said that it achieved several goals in the interest of both countries. He also said that there was common ground on all issues that were discussed.

Gandhi Press Conference

NC061607 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1520 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Cairo, 6 Jun (MENA) — Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi has voiced his country's support for an international peace conference, which would be attended by all parties concerned with the Middle East problem, including Israel.

In a news conference held before his departure from Cairo, Rajiv Gandhi said: We believe it is impossible to reach a solution in the Middle East without the PLO. In this regard, he declared that the Middle East problem cannot be solved without the Palestinians and the PLO.

Asked about the Soviet Union's participation in the Middle East peace talks, Gandhi said this depends on those countries linked directly to the region, and that they must formulate their own positions.

Responding to a question on his talks with President Mubarak, Gandhi noted: I held a lengthy round of talks with President Mubarak yesterday. That session lasted about an hour, and we held 1 and 1/2 hours of talks today. We discussed several issues related to the hotbeds of tension in the world, such as the Middle East, and ways of reducing that tension. We also discussed bilateral cooperation and several questions of mutual interest.

On India's position toward the Iran-Iraq war, Gandhi said: We have discussed the problems that are relevant to this war in order to bring the Iraqis and the Iranians together and to foster cooperation on other initiatives that have been put forward and have failed to make any progress.

Gandhi answered another question by stating that his country has no intention of producing nuclear weapons at the present time.

Asked about the star wars program, Gandhi said: We believe that this program is one of the most serious issues related to the arms race. He said that the star wars program will not succeed as a defensive system, since it can be turned into an offensive one.

Delhi on Press Conference

BK061612 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, has said that Pakistan is very close to building a nuclear device. Addressing a press conference this afternoon in Cairo at the end of his visit to Egypt, Mr Gandhi said that India, however, had no plans to build any nuclear device at the moment.

Answering another question, the prime minister said that the American proposal for the Strategic Defense Initiative cannot succeed as a defense system. He said there was always a danger of a star war if this system becomes an intensive one. [Sentence as heard]

The prime minister declared that there can be no settlement to the Arab-Israeli conflict without involving the Palestinians and the PLO. He said the PLO is the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. Turning to the Gulf war, the prime minister said although some softening could be seen in the attitudes of Iran and Iraq, there did not seem to be any prospect of a quick breakthrough.

About his talks with President Mubarak, Mr Gandhi said he had very good discussions and the two sides had decided to expand mutual cooperation for the benefit of the two countries. He siad the India-Egyptian Joint Economic Commission will meet later this year in New Delhi to go into the specific details of the issue.

Mubarak Congratulates Chad's Habre on National Day

NC061322 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1245 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Cairo, 6 Jun (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has sent the following congratulatory cable to Chadian President Hissein Habre on the occasion of Chad's national day.

It pleases me to send heartfelt congratulations to your excellency on the national day of your fraternal country, imploring Almighty God to grant success to your efforts to achieve the aspirations of your people for a free and dignified life. I send to you the most sincere greetings and best wishes for your good health and happiness, together with my wishes for the progress and prosperity of the fraternal Chadian people and my highest esteem and appreciation.

Ghali Departs for UN Security Council Session

NC070828 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, left Cairo for New York this morning to lead Egypt's delegation to the UN Security Council session on Namibia, which is scheduled to begin next Monday.

In a statement to a radio correspondent, Dr Ghali said that Egypt will delineate its position regarding the Namibian issue. The Egyptian position in this regard, he added, is known: The presence of South African troops in Namibia is illegal and contravenes the principles of international law and the UN Charter. He said that Egypt calls for implementing UN Security Resolution 435 without any conditions.

Al-Qadhdhafi Warned on Attempts To 'Export Terror'

PM070851 Cairo AL-MUSAWWAR in Arabic 31 May 85 pp 4-6

[Makram Muhammad Ahmad article: "The Colonel Deserves Punishment"]

[Excerpts] The colonel [Al-Qadhdhafi] should realize that Egypt can no longer tolerate his nonsense and that unless he is dissuaded and puts an end to his repeated attempts to export terror to Egypt, Egypt will adopt a different attitude in which action precedes warning. I believe that the colonel knows from previous experience that Egypt means what it says and that if it previously showed patience once, twice, and three times it was in order for his people and the Arab world to bear witness before action takes place.

Some 7 months ago Cairo caught the colonel redhanded in a crime that was no different from the many dirty crimes he has committed in European capitals as he was chasing his opponents and critics of his policies who left the country in order to kill them. The Egyptian security men lured him into a trap into which he fell and thus was made the subject of ridicule by the whole world. He announced that a suicide unit executed former Libyan prime minister 'Abd al-Hamid al-Bakkush whereas in fact he was alive and kicking in Cairo. A few weeks later he imagined that the way to remove this insult was to hasten to arrange another incident that would regain him some respect. He ordered his aides to plan the hijacking of an Egyptian plane in one of Europe's airports.

Cairo learned of the hijacking plan, the timing, the place, and those charged with carrying it out. But Cairo preferred the answer to be on another front — a firm warning before the colonel put his plan into effect.

In fact orders were issued to an Armed Forces unit to declare a state of maximum alert in order to carry out a large-scale punitive operation behind the Libyan borders should the colonel dare to carry out his plan of hijacking the Egyptian plane. The warning was direct and frank, sent directly from Cairo to Tripoli without an intermediary. Evidence of the warning was clear and unmistakable on the Egyptian-Libyan borders. Alarmed, the colonel soon retreated into his hole and sent assurances to Cairo that no Egyptian plane in any part of the world would be touched. Later, his envoy came to Cairo for the 11th or 12th time; it is difficult to be specific, since the envoy has often come to Cairo saying that the colonel wants some kind of good neighborly relations with Egypt.

For the thousandth time Cairo told the colonel and his emissaries that, having accepted a just and comprehensive peace with Israel, it cannot imagine itself to be at war with an Arab party and that it wants nothing from the Libyans; it would be content with good-neighborliness and with the colonel stopping his attempts to export terror to Egypt or stir up disturbances in Sudan. He should not misjudge or miscalculate because there is a limit to Egypt's patience over his repeated nonsenses.

Last week the colonel once again returned to one of his failed attempts to export terror to Egypt when he sent a car packed with 80 kg of high explosives with the aim of exploding it at the U.S. Embassy entrance in the heart of Cairo at 1500 on Wednesday, the peak hour of traffic, so as to kill or wound as many people as possible.

Nevertheless, the colonel realizes that Egypt's arm can reach him and that the Egyptians have sufficient experience to be able to penetrate the tightest circle around him and carry out actions that are more painful and more cleverly organized than his failed operations. The colonel is also aware that Egypt's patience over his actions is about to run out. If he has forgotten the lesson of the past few months then Cairo is ready to remind him once again.

But the problem with Al-Qadhdhafi is that, despite his terrorist record, he still finds in our Arab world those who open their arms to receive him and to placate him out of fear of him or the desire to neutralize him. Now, what has been the result of this silence and appeasement? A terror that is escalating all the time and encompassing every Arab country.

Last week a car packed with explosives intercepted the motorcade of the ruler of Kuwait as he was on his way to his office. It was thanks to God's providence that the incident did not result in a serious disaster.

The week before last a less significant incident occurred in another place, in Riyadh, whose victims were two citizens, but it was part of a plot whose early signs became evident a few years ago when the holy mosque in Mecca was captured.

Last year officials in Qatar discovered a major conspiracy whose aim was to blow up the meeting place of the GCC summit conference in Doha.

These are only the major incidents in the chain of the terrible terror which the Arab world is now experiencing. It takes various forms, ranging from cars packed with explosive, explosive packages, physical liquidation, and physical and mental torture and continuing persecution of those who dare to oppose.

If the colonel is not the principal party to all these actions he is certainly the source of this ugly epidemic of terror that has become part of Arab life and a threat to their future.

The Colonel was certainly the principal party to a chain of failed attempts in Egypt that could fill an entire volume. He was certainly a party to the attempt to blow up the GCC summit meeting in Doha and to the attempt to assassinate Kuwaiti journalist Ahmad al-Jarallah. It is not unlikely that he is involved in all the acts of terror that are now taking place in the area, even if accusing fingers are pointing to others, such as the Jihad organization which is closely linked to the Iranian regime.

I do not think that the present Arab picture as a whole gives rise to any hope that there will be a bright future as long as connivance and silence over this ever-growing terror continues. The danger does not stem from the colonel's person, insignificant as he may be, but from the terror that he sponsors and encourages becoming the dominant current and developing into a destructive whirlwind that would destroy the Arabs from within. This is what many powers conspiring against Arab rights and future are seeking. They are powers much bigger than the colonel, whose role is confined only to preparing the ground for a stage of total Arab chaos.

What is happening in Lebanon could be only a foretaste and an example of what all the Arabs will end up with if they continue to maintain this conniving silence. The communities are fighting one another, yesterday's allies are today's enemies, and everybody is turning against the Palestinians, killing them and persecuting them. First the Israelis, then the Syrians, then the ultra fanatic Maronites, and then the Shi'ites.

The great Israeli crime that Sharon and Shamir committed in Sabra and Shatila pales beside a greater Arab crime the responsibility for which does not fall on Nabih Birri or the Shi'ites but on the rulers of the Arab regimes who have allowed terror to spread among them, to dominate their thinking, and to render them helpless.

They do not even dare to meet to discuss matters concerning their immediate future, leaving instead the successive tragic events to shape a gloomy Arab future. Most probably there will be no Lebanon as its wounds have become too grave to be healed by any agreement.

Most probably there will be no Palestinian cause as nothing will remain of the Palestinians, whom the colonel and his comrades in Damascus have dispersed and torn apart, except small Palestinian groups that will become fodder for future terror waves.

Most probably there will no longer be wealth, development, or a homeland but only countries ravaged by the flames of war and by racial, sectarian, and religious conflicts and by everything that destroys the unity of the homeland.

If the future of the coming days is not clear to the Arabs it is clear to both friends and foes. The Arabs should expect help from nobody. No international party will show compassion or international responsibility to help the Arabs to overcome the predicament of the coming days. Indeed the majority of the parties will probably show malicious joy over the misfortune of those Arabs who could have become something influential in this world but, instead, have missed the opportunity because they have remained silent over the terror that is striking deep roots in their lands.

All the Arabs have remained silent as the colonel tampered with the most vital issues without anybody confronting him or questioning him. The colonel was not and never will be a source of danger to Egypt because Egypt's arms can reach him any time it wants. Overcome by his mad hallucinations and illusions, once he said to his aides: if war were to break out between Egypt and Libya there will be no victor or vanquished because Libya has so many arms that if they were distributed among the Libyan people — men, women, and children — the share of each individual would be $8,000 worth of arms. But the colonel realizes that the outcome will be quite different. He knows from his army's experience in poor Chad that it is never a question of arms stockpiling.

If Egypt so far has shown patience over Al-Qadhdhafi's foolishness it was because of its awareness that there is enough conflict and strife in the Arab arena undermining the Arab future, and awareness of its desire that the Libyan people, who are ruled with terror, steel and fire, should not suffer because of their ruler's actions. It was sufficient punishment for al-Qadhdhafi to be isolated by the Arab nation, for behind the walls of isolation his craziness and mad ambition die down. This was what actually happened, that is until King Hassan II flirted with him at Algeria's expense and other Arab capitals opened their gates to receive him. The colonel's problem is that if anyone breaks the wall of isolation around him he becomes arrogant and entertains illusions of strength.

When the revolution in Sudan broke out and President Numayri was deposed, Cairo's advice to the new regime was that the only solution for Sudan's old wounds to heal and for the war in the south to stop is to have dialogue with the forces of the south and to accept an initiative that could lead to stopping aid being received by the mutineers from abroad.

When president Siwar al-Dhahab's envoy asked President Mubarak if he saw any hope for a change in the Libyan attitude, President Mubarak replied: You have to try but the problem with Al-Qadhdhafi is that he does not keep his promises. Al-Qadhdhafi imagines that he has entered Khartoum like a conqueror. Jallud went there a few days before his leader's arrival. He called for disbanding the Sudanese Army and handing it over to the people, the establishment of revolutionary committees as in the Libyan Jamahiriyah, the abolition of parties, and an immediate decision on the question of a Libyan-Sudanese integrated unity. In addition, he further instigated certain political forces to cause estrangement in relations between Sudan and Egypt.

Jallud's mission and Al-Qadhdhafi's visit so far have resulted only in the announcement that there is a difference in methods and thinking between the two sides, according to a Sudanese official's statement to an Arab paper. But the Libyans are still making endeavors with the political forces so that destroying Egyptian-Sudanese relations will be the price of Libyan friendship.

Sudan is aware that Egypt does not wish to be a party to its internal options. It is also aware that Egyptian-Sudanese relations will overcome all attempts at driving a wedge between the two countries. But the colonel, who is now planning to go over

the head of Siwar al-Dhahab and his colleagues, should on the other hand realize the the close link between Egypt's security and Sudan's security. Not for a single day will Cairo tolerate an unfriendly situation in Khartoum.

After all that has happened, for how long will silent Arab connivance with the colonel's foolishness continue?

AL-JUMHURIYAH Opposes Closer Ties With Israel

PM061451 Cairo AL-JUMHURIYAH in Arabic 4 Jun 85 p 5

[Muhammad al-Hayawan article: "A Word of Love"]

[Text] Why do we get angry when others criticize the Camp David agreements, when we ourselves did not all support them. We still fault them. Israel and Egypt disagree in their interpretation of Camp David. Israel thinks that Camp David entitles it to a cultural and economic invasion of Egypt. It interprets the peace treaty as meaning occupation of Egypt. That is why it insists on normalization and on special relations with Egypt, although the treaty merely means that Egypt recognizes Israel's existence just as it recognizes the existence of 120 other states.

The treaty provides for neighborly relations, but they could be good or bad-neighborly relations depending on Israel's intentions toward Egypt and the Arabs. Thank God, Israel has yet to make any good gestures toward Egypt or the Arabs.

Israel insists on relations and calls for the immediate and unconditional return of the Egyptian ambassador despite the fact that, as a sovereign state making its own independent decisions, Egypt has every right to keep the ambassador at home or send him back. The circumstances to date do not warrant his return, because Israel has done nothing whatsoever to inspire confidence in it or to encourage us to send the ambassador back to Israel.

Israel wants Egyptian tourists to go to Israel. That is impossible, because a tourist goes where he pleases and at his own expense. He prefers cheaper, cleaner, safer countries. I believe that France is much cheaper and Morocco and Tunisia much cleaner than Israel, and in Greece and Turkey one feels that he is among friends. An Egyptian tourist cannot possibly feel secure in Israel, at least for now.

Israel wants restrictions imposed on the Egyptian press because Israel tries to interfere with the media of any country it deals with — something which it has so far been unable to do in Egypt. That is why it tries cultural invasion by other means. It wants to restrict the press and prevent it from telling the truth about Israel and exposing it. At the same time it boasts of Israeli press freedom.

Israel wants all the doors of trade with Egypt to be open all the way, but Israeli goods are imitations and we prefer to import the original. Our lines are open to the United States and Europe, so why should we deal with Israel? This, of course, is in addition to the fact that no Egyptian citizen would ever buy a commodity if he knew that it came from Israel.

So there is a great difference between our interpretation and Israel's interpretation of the treaty.

Saddam Meets With Air Force Officers 6 Jun

JN070618 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 2200 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text]Staff Field Marshal Saddam Husayn, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, met yesterday morning with several officers from the Air Force and Air Defense Command. The meeting was attended by Staff General 'Adnan Khayrallah, deputy commander in chief of the Armed Forces and defense minister, and the commander of the Air Force and Air Defense.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran

Communique No 1,857

JN061742 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1635 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 6 Jun (INA) — The following is the text of the communique:

Communique No 1,857 issued by the Armed Forces General Command. In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

These glorious days will remain immortal in view of what the valiant men of Iraq are offering in terms of sacrifices and heroic deeds to safeguard their homeland, protect their people, preserve their dignity, and secure a prosperous future for their country. The enemies' collapse and humiliation as a result of the recurrent Iraqi blows are the inevitable result of their trend of aggression based on designs and rancor, and are the just reward for refusing the peace call and persisting on the course of evil. The lofty Iraqis, through their glorious feats, are offering a splendid example to the people on this earth of what principles coupled with determination and courage can perform in serving the cause of freedom and progress. The following is a roundup of the activities for yesterday evening and today.

1. In order to convince the Iranian rulers by tangible deeds that they are too weak to confront proud Iraq, which is proceeding on the path of freedom and construction, and in order to convince this misled clique that it will continue to face Iraq's wrath every day and at any hour, the valiant eagles of the air, the courageous artillerymen, and our able missile force carried out the following combat missions:

a. At 2100 yesterday, our missile force directed a devastating blow at the citries of Kermanshah and Ilam. At the same time, our heavy artillery showered a hail of its rockets on the city of Sar-e Pol-e Zahab.

b. At 0010 last night, our giant Air Force planes carried out a destructive raid on the city of Tehran, the capital of the aggressors.

c. At 0130 today, the valiant eagles of the air raided the dens of the devils in their capital, Tehran, fiercely pounding their targets.

d. At 0755 today, our Air Force pounded the petrochemical complex at Bandar-e Khomeyni port, leaving their targets a pile of junk.

e. At 0800 today, our giant Air Force planes pounced on Khark Island, the mainstay of aggression, dealing concentrated, devastating blows to the island's installations, wreaking destruction on these installations, and leaving columns of smoke rising from them. After carrying out their duty, the eagles of the air safely returned to the homeland.

2. Pusuing their heroic feats in the operations sectors, the eagles of the air carried out a series of destructive raids on enemy positions and troop concentrations in the east of Tigris and east of Basra operations sectors, inflicting death and destruction on them. Our Air Force eagles carried out 138 combat missions before safely returning to base.

3. Our daring helicopter gunships pursued the defeated enemy remnants in the east of Tigris and east of Basra operations sectors, destroying their equipment and military hardware and dealing the tyrant clique's forces concentrated blows. They succeeded in inflicting the following losses:

a. The destruction of two enemy boats.

b. The destruction of seven hardware stockpiles.

c. The destruction of one raft.

d. The destruction of three troop concentrations.

e. The destruciton of four enemy artillery positions.

f. The destruciton of three hideouts.

4. Our forward units pounded enemy forces opposite their positions in the Maysan sector, inflicting on the enemy losses in life and equipment, destroying three vehicles, and setting one enemy machinegun position on fire.

5. Two hardware stockpiles were set on fire and one enemy infantry position was destroyed in the operations sector east of Basra.

6. One enemy soldier was killed and two infantry positions were destroyed in the northern sector of the battlefield.

7. Two personnel positions and one medium-caliber machinegun position were destroyed, and one hardware stockpile was set on fire in the central sector of the battlefield.

8. Several enemy rafts were set on fire and destroyed in the operations sector east of Tigris.

9. The criminal tyrant clique's forces shelled Basra, Khanaqin, Halabjah, and Khurmal with heavy artillery.

10. Escaping the bloodthirsty regime ruling in Iran, new groups of Iranian civilians sought refuge with our forward units and were safely evacuated to the rear.

The Armed Forces General Command, 6 June 1985

Three Raids on Tehran

JN070527 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0458 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Unscheduled announcement by military spokesman — read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

We will proceed on our chosen path: the path of freedom, dignity, and glory; the path of preserving the sovereignty and the land and building a bright future for our children as our trust; and the path of preserving our achievements and what we have built with our blood and sweat. The Air Force continues to destroy the dens of the aggressors and the pillars of aggression and to eliminate all the means that the tyrannical faction uses in continuing the war and persistently rejecting peace. Once again, our brave eagles affirm that no target is beyond Iraq's strong arm.

Last night, as on every night, Tehran was the target of brave Iraqi hammering. Our eagles carried out three destructive raids on the capital of the aggressors at dawn today. The first raid was at 0250 [2250 GMT 6 June], the second at 0300, and the third at 0305. After pounding their targets and shattering the silence of night and the Khomeyniites' ears with their shells, the eagles of the air returned safely and triumphantly to their bases.

Long live great Iraq and long live its great leader. Death to the enemies of God and man. March ahead for more victories. Success in from God.

[Dated] 7 June 1985

More Iranian Cities Hit

JN070951 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0908 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Unscheduled announcement by military spokesman — read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Days of glory are created by the sons of the two rivers with enlightened thinking, deep faith, effusive spirit, strong arms, and honorable sweat. They are also days of shame, defeat, and humiliation for those who covet our land and begrudge our progress and the stability of our country and the happiness of our citizens. We will chase them every day and every hour, firing the guns of justice at them, pounding their dens, and destroying their means of aggression until they raise the flag of complete peace on the fair, humanitarian bases defined by the victory commander and banner carrier, President Saddam Husayn, may God preserve him.

Further to our communique this morning in which we announced that our brave eagles pounded the city of Tehran three times at dawn today, the criminal Khomeyniites have received other devastating strikes from the heroic men of our missile force and our valiant artillerymen. They are also receiving more strikes from the brave eagles of the air as follows:

1. At 2130 [1730 GMT] yesterday, our mighty missile force directed devastating strikes at selected targets in the city of Ilam, heavily pounding its targets.

2. At 2130 yesterday also, the heroic men of our heavy artillery directed devastating strikes at selected targets in the cities of Sar-e Pol-e Zahab and Gilan-e Gharb, setting fire to their targets.

3. Our giant Air Force recorded the following great deeds this morning:

a. At 1000, seven planes carried out a destructive raid on the city of Ilam, heavily pounding their targets.

b. At 1000 also, eight planes directed a lightning strike at Sardasht camp, liquidating the remnants of the Khomeyniites and their equipment in the camp and leaving behind the sound of explosions and columns of smoke rising from the camp.

c. At 1005, eight planes pounded selected targets in Gal'eh Darreh [Arkavaz], turning its targets into debris.

d. At 1030, four planes carried out a raid on selected targets in the city of Abadan, completely wiping out their targets.

After carrying out these heroic missions with their known courage and precision, the brave eagles of the air returned with their planes safely, enveloped by God's care and victory. This is Iraq and this is its power. Let the Khomeyniite tongues of evil cease movement. March ahead for more victories to wipe out falsehood and those behind it. God is great. He is our supporter against the unjust.

[Dated] 7 Jun 1985

Oil Ministry Official Meets Soviet Minister

JN071011 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0730 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow, 7 Jun (INA) — Vasiliy Dinkov, USSR minister of petroleum industry, met here today with 'Isam 'Abd al-Rahim al-Jalabi, under secretary of the Iraqi Oil Ministry and deputy chairman of the joint Iraqi-USSR Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation. During the meeting, the progress in the contracts and projects that are being carried out by the USSR institutions was discussed. They also reviewed the current measures aimed at signing new contracts to implement the agreements concluded between the two countries to promote and expand cooperation in all aspects of the oil industry.

Tour of Oil Fields

JN071211 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0942 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow, 7 Jun (INA) — 'Isam 'Abd al-Rahim al-Jalabi, Oil Ministry under secretary and deputy chairman of the permanent joint Iraqi-USSR Committee for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation, left on a 3-day visit to Siberia today.

The Iraqi official will tour the oil and gas fields in Tumen, considered one of the richest regions for the production of gas and oil in the world and also the most difficult region due to the climate. This visit, on which he is accompanied by several officials of the Iraqi Oil Ministry and the USSR Petroleum Industry Ministry, comes within the framework of the Joint Iraqi-USSR Committee for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation which began its preliminary meetings of its 15th session here yesterday on the deputy chairman level.

Housing Minister, Delegation Departs for Poland

JN061412 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1150 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Baghdad, 6 Jun (INA) — Minister of Housing and Construction Muhammad Fadil Husayn left Baghdad for Warsaw today, leading a delegation on a 5-day visit to Poland. The minister told the IRAQI NEWS AGENCY that he will represent Iraq in the inauguration ceremony of the Poznan international fair, which will be held there between 9-16 June.

AL-THAWRAH Cited on Israeli Support for Iran

JN070844 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0715 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 7 Jun (INA) — The newspaper *AL-THAWRAH* asserts that the military assistance provided by Israel and the so-called Arabs to enable the Iranian regime to continue its war against Iraq will not save that regime from its fatal impasse. In an editorial today, on the fourth anniversary of the Zionist enemy's criminal raid on the Iraqi nuclear reactor, the paper says that the raid clearly established the alliance between the Iranian regime and the Zionist entity — an alliance that began in the early days of the blatant Iranian aggression against Iraq.

The paper adds that the Zionist raid on the Tammuz reactor confirmed the existence of various forms of cooperation and coordination between Iran and Israel in all fields, especially the military field. The paper points out that it is no longer a secret that the Zionist entity has been and is still giving all forms of assistance and support to the Iranian regime and that this support is not confined to arms, spare parts, and ammunition, but also includes military expertise. The paper explains that the Iraq of today is not the Iraq of 1981, and that any new aggressive adventure contemplated by the Zionist enemy against the Iraqi people will be faced with firm and severe deterrence and punishment.

AL-THAWRAH concludes: The only way for the Iranian rulers to come out of their current impasse is to accept just, lasting, and comprehensive peace and to completely give up the military option and all their expansionist, aggressive dreams.

King Husayn Replies to Al-Fayiz Cable on U.S. Visit

JN061653 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1100 GMT 6 Jun 85

["Text" of King Husayn's reply to the 5 June cable from House of Representatives Speaker 'Akif al-Fayiz — date not given]

[Text] His Excellency Brother House of Representatives Speaker 'Akif al-Fayiz: I send you and my brother members of the House of Representatives my sincerest greetings. I have received with gratitude and appreciation the letter of support — the cable — you sent me on behalf of the House of Representatives supporting our stands and the effort and work that God has enabled us to shoulder during our recent visit to the U.S. capital in service of the Palestinian cause, and the Palestinian, Jordanian and Arab interests, which are all the same thing. The visit is also a reflection of our commitment to the Palestinian-Jordanian agreement which is blessed by the members of the one family, and which was crystallized into a constant, coordinated, purposeful, and blessed work for every genuine Arab, praise be to God.

In everything we say and do, we have never been and will never be one of the hypocrites who are immersed in blood, condone the shedding of Palestinian blood, seize their property, join the ranks of the Arabs' enemies, and are fanning the fires of sedition within the Arab and Muslim ranks. Those hypocrites are being unmasked and their intentions revealed. With God's help, we are on the right course, and we did not and will not fear anyone's reproach. Despair will not find its way into our souls; our ardor will not languish, and our determination will not swerve. No matter how big it is, the unjust challenge that targets our nation and the future of our generations will only increase our determination to devote ourselves to serving our nation, for the sake of its victory over all the causes of its weakness and humiliation, and for the sake of the victory of the right and the believers, God willing. This long night in which the nation is being tested will undoubtedly produce a new bright dawn. It is God who grants success. To all of you, with sincere affection, my best wishes.

[Signed] Your brother, Husayn.

Al-Masri Outlines Plan for Reactivating Peace Process

JN070735 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic
7 Jun 85 pp 1, 17

[Text] Washington, (AFP) — Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri has declared that a meeting will take place soon between the United States and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation and that this meeting will later enable Washington to begin talks with the PLO.

Addressing journalists in Washington, the minister pointed out that Jordan believes that it is not possible to hold direct talks between a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation and Israeli before the United States begins talks with the PLO.

Al-Masri presented the general outline of a 3-phase Jordanian-plan for reactivating the peace process. Al-Masri explained these phases as follows:

Phase one: The United States would begin talks with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation that would not include PLO members, but would include PNC members.

Phase two: Next, talks would follow between a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, including PLO members, and the United States in accordance with Jordan's wish, as Jordan adheres to direct PLO participation in the peace process.

Phase three: After phase two, it would be possible to organize an international conference during which direct talks would take place between a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation and Israel. This conference should include the five member-states of the Security Council, including the USSR, and the other parties to the Arab-Zionist conflict — namely, Syria and Lebanon.

After presenting this plan, the foreign minister said that the PLO could be asked after phase one to openly announce its approval of UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, if Washington recognized the Palestinians' right to self- determination.

This approval, the minister said, is Washington's condition for holding contacts with the PLO. It is understood that the United States rejects "self-determination" as it means permitting the establishment of an independent Palestinian state.

Al-Masri pointed out that the 11 February Jordanian- Palestinian agreement means that the PLO no longer demands the establishment of an independent Palestinian state. It also means that the Palestinians' self-determination will be within the framework of a confederation between Jordan and Palestine.

Al-Masri said that the United States still opposes the principle of convening an international conference.

He pointed out, however, that the U.S. position on this issue has undergone some change since His Majesty King Husayn's visit to Washington last week.

The minister said that the United States understands our reason for demanding the convocation of such a conference. It is now talking about an international framework, but it has not yet defined it. The important thing is that Washington no longer objects to this point.

Prime Minister Leaves for London 6 Jun

JN061147 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1100 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Amman — Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i left Amman for London this afternoon to join His Majesty King Husayn in the talks that his majesty is scheduled to hold with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher tomorrow, Friday.

The deputy prime minister and education minister; the minister of state for parliamentary affairs; the minister of information; culture, tourism, and antiquities; and the British ambassador in Amman saw off the prime minister at the airport.

Nusaybah Leaves for Arab League Session in Tunis

JN061256 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1100 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Amman — Dr Hazim Nusaybah, minister of state for the prime minister's affairs and acting foreign minister, left Amman this afternoon leading Jordan's delegation to the emergency meeting of the Arab League Council which will be held in Tunis on Saturday to discuss the attacks on the Palestinian camps in Lebanon.

Dr Nusaybah told the JORDANIAN NEWS AGENCY that the meeting is exteremely important due to the tragedies and massacres that the Palestinian refugees in Beirut have been exposed to for approximately 20 days. He said that it is time these massacres are stopped through joint and effective Arab action, affirming the need to launch a responsible Arab initiative. The minister added that the Jordanian delegation will coordinate with the Palestinian delegation to ensure that the matter is dealt with in a manner that would guarantee putting an end to this tragedy. He pointed out that the issue of holding an Arab summit will be raised during the council meetings in view of the present Arab, regional, and international circumstances. He said that there is nothing to justify postponing such a summit. The Jordanian delegation to the meeting comprises Jordan's permanent representative to the Arab League.

Jordanian-Palestinian Committee Meets 6 Jun

JN061303 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1100 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Amman — The joint Jordanian-Palestinian committee met at the Interior Ministry. The meeting was headed on the Jordanian side by Hasan al-Kayid, interior minister; it was headed on the Palestinian side by Khalil al-Wazir, deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces. Al-Kayid told the Jordanian news agency, PETRA, that this meetig is a continuation of the coordination and cooperation meetings between the two sides to support and bolster the steadfastness of the kinfolk in the occupied homeland. He pointed out that a number of decisions to bolster this steadfastness were adopted at this meeting. The minister explained that the two sides agreed to hold another meeting at the Interior Ministry on Sunday in order to continue discussion of some important topics.

SAWT AL-SHA'B Views Zionist Influence in U.S.

JN070918 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic
7 Jun 85 pp 1, 12

[Editorial: "Zionism and the Exploitation of the Congress"]

[Text] Once again, Zionism seeks to embarrass the White House and the U.S. Administration, and is trying to make them appear unable to fulfil their commitments toward others. The allies of Zionism have found in the proposed arms deal to Jordan material for the battle that the Congress is waging against the U.S. Administration's decisions and policies.

The change in the U.S. stands as a result of King Husayn's visit, and the readiness of the U.S. Administration to make decisions that do not necessarily conform with the Israeli stand have infuriated the Zionist lobby and Israel. Hence, Israel is moving in the U.S. arena through the help of its supporters and defense minister, who is currently in Washington to prevent the completion of the arms deal to Jordan, and to add a humiliating condition to the deal that would harm Jordan's sovereignty. Jordan cannot by any means accept conditions or limitations dictated by others on a matter linked to Jordan's security and existence.

The clear objective of the resolution adopted by Israel's supporters to prevent the arms deal to Jordan is to embarrass President Reagan and to divert him from playing an effective role in promoting the peace process in the Middle East. The White House announced the seriousness of this trend and the harm it poses to the peace process and to the reputation and commitments of the U.S. Administration. However, Israel and its supporters in the Congress view Israel's interest as being superior to the interests of peace or those of the United States. In fact, nothing terrifies Israel more than peace, because peace carries the prospect of discussing the future of the occupied Arab territories and abandoning the gains of war. Israel wants the U.S. policy to be a lasting gain that pays the bills for Israel's wars and stupidities; pays the price of Israel's weapons; and prevents the world from moving toward regaining the people's rights that Israel oppressed by threats, looting, and the blatant violation of human rights. Therefore, Israel resists not only peace, but also every U.S. Administration and Arab side that strives to attain peace.

As far as the Palestine question is concerned, Israel always tries to close the door, to invent justifications, and to poison the atmosphere so that any progress in the peace march will not be achieved. Israel continually exploits its influence in the U.S. arena to this end.

The behavior of Israel and its supporters is one reason that justifies the call for expanding international sponsorship of the peace issue and supervision by the UN Security Council and its permanent members of the peace negotiations in order to balance the enormous Zionist influence of the Israeli state in the U.S. arena.

The U.S. Administration that is pushing to supply Jordan with its military needs — the United States is a source for weapons in our country — is also preparing to enter into a violent confrontation with what Zionism is devising within the Congress to abort and embarrass the U.S. stand. The next few weeks will tell how capable the U.S. Administration is in crossing the minefield that Zionism has prepared for it within the Congress.

Accord With Syria on 'Deterrent Force' Cited

NC071322 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] Reports received from Tripoli, Lebanon indicate that Syria and Lebanon have agreed to set up a deterrent force comprising 5,000 troops to impose security and peace in greater Beirut. A Lebanese Government official said that the basic purpose of this force will be to strengthen security in greater Beirut, to do away with the green line that separates the Lebanese capital's two sectors, and to collect the heavy weapons from all of the militias and warring parties.

Al-Jumayyil Receives Message From Al-Asad

NC061702 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil received a message from Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad today. The message was delivered to him by Colonel Ghazi Kan'an, commander of the Syrian intelligence unit in Lebanon. President al-Jumayyil gave Colonel Kan'an a reply for President al-Asad.

Colonel Kan'an arrived at the B'abda Presidential Palace at 1300, carrying President al-Asad's message. That message completed yesterday's telephone conversation between the two presidents.

According to informed sources, the discussions during the meeting dealt with the situation in the south in light of recent developments, the Israeli forces imminent withdrawal, and the effect this will have on Jazzin and Al-Nabatiyah. The participants also touched on those subjects that were raised during the seventh summit meeting between the two presidents.

AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM Notes Soviet Message to Birri

GF061506 Kuwait AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 5 Jun 85 p 1

[Text] Beirut — The Soviet Union yesterday sent a strongly-worded message to Nabih Birri, asking him to stop the massacres in the refugee camps, resolve all problems by peaceful means, and act to bring stability to the refugee camps.

The message was handed to Birri by Aleksandr Soldatov, the Soviet ambassador in Beirut. Amal circles view the message as a warning couched in stern words unfamiliar to political circles in Beirut.

In its message the Soviet Union calls for an immediate halt to military operations in the refugee camps and for the adoption of appropriate measures to resolve the situation.

The message refers to the tragic situation that developed in Lebanon recently and urges the unification of the nationalist ranks in the present critical circumstances, in the Arab region in general and in Lebanon in particular. The message says that the present stage requires everyone to rise above personal differences and grudges and says that now is not the right time to look for the culprit, for what is more important is to halt military operations immediately and stop the bloodshed in the refugee camps and allow the Red Cross to evacuate the dead and wounded.

The Soviet message also calls for creating opportunities for working with all the parties in the national movement to bring stability to Lebanon and to oppose Israeli designs aimed against the entire national movement. The message asserts that what has happened in the refugee camps is the beginning of a strike against the national movement.

The Soviet message emphasizes the need to resolve differences quickly through negotiations between Amal and the Lebanese Army's 6th Brigade and between the Palestinian resistance factions.

Lebanese sources close to Amal said that Amal has informed Damascus of the contents of the Soviet message. Syria's stand in light of the Soviet message was not known by yesterday evening.

Factional Fighting in Tripoli Detailed

'Fierce' Fighting Under Way

NC061448 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] At approximately 1630 today, fierce fighting involving the use of various types of rockets, flat trajectory weapons, and heavy-and medium-caliber machineguns took place in Tripoli. The fighting, along the Al-Nasiri Mosque, Tal'at al-'Umari, and Wheat Market combat lines, pitted gunmen from various areas and mosques against members of the Arab Democratic Party.

As a result, traffic came to a standstill in the city and gunmen fanned out on the streets and in the central areas.

Fighting Continues, Spreads

NC061645 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in English 1600 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] At 4:30 pm, violent clashes occurred in the northern city of Tripoli between Sunni gunmen and others of the Arab Democratic Party — the 'Alawite Red Knights. The belligerents used heavy artillery, tank cannons, as well as automatic, light, middleweight, and heavy guns. The minute the clashes broke out shops closed down, and inhabitants left the streets, which were taken over by armed elements.

At 6 pm the clashes spread to Mallulah, and Al-Harah al-Barraniyah with the same violence and are still going on according to the latest dispatch from Tripoli received by the Voice of Lebanon just now.

Clashes Continue Overnight

NC070508 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0315 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] Violent clashes between the Islamic Unification Movement and the Arab Democratic Party took place in Tripoli

overnight. Rockets, artillery, and machineguns were used in the clashes, which covered the areas of al-Tabbanah, B'al Muhsin, Al-Qubbah, Al-Sha'rani, Al-Arz Street, Al-Jadid Street, Tal'at al-'Umari, Al-Nasiri quarter, and Al-Barraniyah.

The clashes began yesterday afternoon. An attack on Greek Catholic Bishop Ilyas Nijmah, who was taken to a hospital for treatment after gunmen opened fire on him and hit him with two bullets, preceded the fighting.

Fighting Subsides

NC070604 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] Security sources reported a little while ago that the intensity of the clashes in Tripoli has eased considerably, and that the situation now demands caution. Sniper fire is still heard in those areas that have been the scene of fighting. The sources said that both the Al-Mallulah motorway and the internal road in Al-Tabbanah are closed because of sniper fire.

The sources also reported that 3 people were killed and more than 25 others were wounded in the clashes.

Factional Fighting in Beirut, Palestinian Camps

Amal Security Official Killed

NC061505 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] There has been intermittent fighting around the Palestinian camps in West Beirut. The fighting was centered near the Burj al-Barajinah camp.

We have received a report that Hasan al-Gharib, the official responsible for security in the Amal movement, has been killed by sniper fire in Al-Manshiyah.

Museum Crossing Point Reopens

NC061455 Beirut Domestic Service in English 1410 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] For the 3d consecutive day, the Museum-Al-Barbir crossing was the target of sniper fire, whereby the crossing was closed at 1305 today from the eastern part and then in both directions at 1400. But as a result of contacts undertaken by the Central Security Committee, the Al-Barbir-Museum crossing was reopened at 1445 today in spite of the clashes erupting along the Common [as heard] Market and Bisharah al-Khuri axes. On the other hand, the Central Security Committee had agreed today on the reopening of the Mar Mikha'il-Galerie Sim'an crossing on Monday. The Central Security Committee had held a meeting today at its permanent headquarters at the horse racetrack, during which discussions were mainly focused on the general security conditions, in particular conditions of the Al-'Adliyah, Museum, and the Al-Barbir Road. Participants of the security committee had also agreed on the cooling of the confrontation lines.

Palestinian Attacks Ordered

NC061720 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] According to certain security reports, the Palestinians have been ordered by their command in Jordan to intensify their operations against the Amal movement and the 6th Brigade. Their orders place special emphasis on providing small groups for ambushes.

The purpose of this is to transfer the fighting outside the camps and to make an attempt to regain those positions which the Palestinians lost in Sabra and Shatila. They also intend to move toward Beirut Airport because of the benefits it brings to the party that controls it.

It has also been reported that the Palestinians have received new weapons in the past few days.

Ship Unloads Arms

NC031704 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] Observers report that a ship unloaded its cargo on the family beach in the Khaldah area this afternoon. The cargo included field artillery and 57mm and 40mm antiaircraft guns and their ammunition. The same sources state that new types of incendiary and flare shells arrived aboard the ship, the cargo of which is still being unloaded by huge cranes.

Palestinians Shell Suburb

NC070504 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0300 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] Palestinian positions on the mountain fired several artillery shells after midnight toward Beirut's southern suburb. The shells fell in the areas of the Burj al-Barajinah camp and Al-Murayjah.

Guarded calm now prevails on the contact lines in Beirut and the southern suburb, interrupted occasionally by bursts of machinegun fire, especially on the Bisharah al-Khuri, the Sodeco, and the Al-Tayyunah lines.

Voice of PLO on Clashes

JN061727 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1616 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Excerpt] The latest reports from the fighting areas around the Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut say that intermittent clashes have continued around Shatila and Burj al-Barajinah since yesterday evening. The Palestinian refugee camps continue to be subjected to violent artillery shelling by the agent Amal gangs, while mediation and contacts to find a solution to the camps' battles and end the agent Amal and the Lebanese Army aggression against our Palestinian people continue.

Citing eyewitnesses, the reports say that the Amal movement militias are reinforcing their positions around Shatila and Burj al-Barajinah refugee camps in preparation for a new attack as part of their constant violation of the cease-fire agreement. Moreover, the Lebanese Army's 6th and 8th Brigades, which are participating in the Amal movement's aggression against the Palestinian refugee camps, are also being reinforced.

A Palestinian military spokesman affirmed the reinforcements and concentrations of the Amal and Lebanese Army aggressors. He said that on the 19th day of the battles, the agent Amal militias are extending the zone of their criminal operations against the Palestinians to southern Lebanon. The agent militias arrested 80 Palestinians from the Al-Buss Refugee Camp outside Tyre, which has been under siege for several days. The arrests came during a search campaign of the camp's houses.

PLO Statement

GF061910 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1800 GMT 6 Jun 85

[PLO statement]

[Text] Until 1200 today, the Lebanese Army and the Amal militias continued their attacks on the Shatila and Burj al-Barajinah camps supported by artillery and rocket bombardment. The intensity of the 12-day military, food, and medical siege intensified. The enemy forces intensified their rocket and artillery bombardments. There was also sniper fire from heavy automatic weapons directed at the two refugee camps from the early hours today, thus preventing the evacuation of the wounded.

In the evening the Lebanese Army attempted to advance with its vehicles toward the Shatila camp. Our heroic fighters clashed with the attacking force with various automatic weapons and rocketry, and succeeded in repulsing the attackers, inflicting on them losses in men and damaging a vehicle near the Dalal al-Mughrabi cooperative.

Despite the difficulties resulting from the continued siege and the lack of care for the wounded and the afflicted families, our heroic fighters are confronting the fascist enemy's attacks with courage and high morale, and at the same time are carrying out indefatigable efforts to alleviate the effects of the siege on the afflicted families and to strengthen their social steadfastness in defense of our refugee camps against the new sectarian fascism which is supported by an Arab regime. It is a revolution until victory!

PNSF News Conference Calls for End to Fighting

NC061308 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1130 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] The Palestinian National Salvation Front [PNSF] held a news conference in 'Ayn al-Hulwah Camp today on the occasion of the 3d anniversary of the Israeli invasion. Representatives from National Democratic Front parties also attended the news conference. The PNSF emphasized that it will continue the struggle to become a new means for national action within the Palestinian arena by following a sound plan of action and by rectifying the relationship existing among the various members of the Palestinian-Lebanese-Syrian national steadfastness group through sound democratic principles. The PNSF also called for an immediate halt to the fighting, and emphasized the need to remedy the contradictions existing among those forces that had previously joined to repulse the Zionist occupation and its agents. Such a remedy must be based on dialogue as well as on the relations resulting from joint struggle. There is also a need to rectify the course of the struggle through the unification of all Lebanese and Palestinian national forces in order to confront the isolationist Zionist plan.

In conclusion, the PNSF expressed its appreciation for the sincere national stance of brother Mustafa Sa'd, the Nasirite Organization, the National Democratic Front, and all the strugglers in Sidon.

Amal Denounces Hostile Western Media Campaign

NC051717 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] The Amal movement's Foreign Relations Bureau has denounced the tendentious propaganda campaign being waged against Amal overseas. The campaign was launched by the Western European states, parties, and their press, which is known for its loyalty to Israel and world Zionism. The bureau regards this campaign as a way of avenging Israel's defeat in southern Lebanon, which was the result of blows from the Lebanese national resistance forces, led by Amal. The bureau informs these states and their media that the purpose of their action is to drag the Palestinian revolution to the point of surrender, whose chief exponent is Yasir 'Arafat. As for the media and positions of the Arab states, the bureau sees no need to respond to them, as these regimes fell in 1982. The agreement between these Arab regimes and the West seeks to keep the Palestinian people as refugees with no will to fight, unless that fighting takes place outside Israel and safeguards its security. They have no objection to the Palestinians fighting the Lebanese, the Syrians, or anyone else except the Israelis. If they fight Israel, their action would, in the eyes of these states and their media, be terrorism, which jeopardizes the peace process.

AL-NAHAR Cited on 6 Jun Interview With Lahd

JN061414 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 1000 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Today's *AL-NAHAR* publishes an interview with Staff Major General Antoine Lahd, commander of the army of southern Lebanon [ASL], containing his principled stand on the current situation in Jazzin. He reiterated his insistence on remaining in the Jazzin area to protect the security and safety of its inhabitants and the evacuees. Staff Maj Gen Lahd went on to say that he does not oppose the legitimate authorities' entering Jazzin, on the condition that parties on which one could depend would be present in Jazzin before the ASL withdraws.

Iran's Karrubi Makes Predeparture Statement

JN061352 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1315 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] In Damascus, Ayatollah Shaykh Mahdi Karrubi, Imam Khomeyni's representative at the Martyr's Foundation and in the Iranian Majlis, has praised Syria's efforts to prevent fighting among the brothers in Lebanon and affirmed Iran's support for Syria's militant stands against all attempts to liquidate the Palestinian cause. In a predeparture statement in Damascus this afternoon, he said that his country denounces the fighting among the brothers in Lebanon because it serves Zionism and imperialism.

Commentaries Blame 'Arafat for Beirut Fighting

JN061407 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0345 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Press review]

[Text] In its comment today under the headline "In Order Not To Lose Ourselves in Side Issues and Trivialities," *AL-BA'TH* says: The conspiracy that the Arab region is experiencing is bigger than others imagine. By fabricating the incidents in the camps, 'Arafat aims, among other things, to create a state of hostility against the Palestinians in Lebanon and to make their life there difficult or impossible. This would facilitate the implementation of the old plot made by 'Arafat's masters in Washington and Tel Aviv — namely, forcing the Palestinians to migrate to countries such as Canada, Australia, Argentina, and elsewhere. Thus, they would get rid of the displaced Palestinians by having them melt into other societies. Consequently, the plotters would eliminate the first part of the Palestinian problem — namely, the Palestinians' right to return. What would remain is the second part, which is the right of self-determination for the Palestinians inside the occupied territories, who will come under a central administration linked to Jordan.

AL-BA'TH adds: In order to foil the Husayn-'Arafat plot, it is necessary to pool all sincere efforts and close all faithful ranks. Thus, we may say that the big question now is to surrender or not to surrender, to preserve the pan-Arab cause or to abandon it, and to adhere to Palestinian rights or to sell them. The problem and events in the camps should be terminated so that the national Palestinian forces will be able to assume their role in the trench of the decisive battle — the battle to confront Husayn and 'Arafat, as well as the sellout of and tampering with the Palestinian card.

Concluding, the paper says: The smoke of the fabricated incidents should not blind us to the greatest cause. All Palestinian national groups are called on to strongly and decisively assert that the central Arab cause, which the plotters aim to liquidate and bury for good, should be brought back to life; and that an efficient momentum should be created so that retreats may be stopped, conspiracies foiled, and defeat and capitulation thwarted.

The newspaper *AL-THAWRAH* also comments on the same subject. It says after creating trouble in the camps by mobilizing his propaganda organs against Lebanon and the Palestinian cause, 'Arafat is trying to create a massive uproar in order to cover the capitulatory moves which King Husayn is carrying out through his meetings with U.S. officials, and to prepare for direct negotiations with Israel. It is no coincidence that while King Husayn was in Washington to submit the names of those who would take part in negotiations with the U.S. Administration, 'Arafat was inflaming the sedition in the camps. While this was taking place, the capitulatory, imperialist, and even the Zionist media were wailing over what was taking place in the camps.

The operation of magnifying and distorting the incidents will not prevent the Arab citizen from viewing the reality of the conspiracy being implemented by 'Arafat, who wants the Palestinian people to allow him to liquidate the Palestine cause through the Husayn-'Arafat camp and to replace it with the issue of camps, if we can use the expression. As simply as this, 'Arafat wants to hide the biggest pan-Arab crime and treason committed against Palestine, the Palestinian people, and the Arab nation and its struggle.

AL-THAWRAH adds: In addition to this objective, and by inciting the sedition in the camps, 'Arafat aims at creating a state of animosity against the Palestinians in Lebanon and a state of despair among the Palestinians; this is in order to implement the plan to expel the Palestinians residing outside the occupied territories from the Arab homeland, and consequently to blend them into other societies such as America, Canada, and other places of exile. This means that 'Arafat wants the liquidation of the Palestinians to occur at the same time as the liquidation of the Palestine cause, in order to reduce the Palestine cause to a border problem in harmony with Resolution 242.

AL-THAWRAH explains: The third important aim is to deal a blow to the Lebanese national resistance and one of its most important groups — namely, the Amal movement — instead of Israel. This is because the Lebanese national resistance phenomenon and the victories it has achieved not only uncovered the deficiencies of the capitulation trend and its dangers, they proved that the way to liberate the land and regain the rights is through national resistance and sacrifices in confronting the enemy. The Lebanese national resistance victories have also enhanced the ability to defeat the Israeli occupation.

AL-BA'TH, TISHRIN View Husayn, 'Arafat Moves

JN070812 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0345 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Press review]

[Text] In today's editorial, *AL-BA'TH* says: Western media have spoken frankly about the long and secret meetings that took place between the Jordanian king and Zionist leaders both in London and Washington. The king has made it no secret that his main concern is to ensure peace for Israel, U.S. protection for his regime, and the collapse of the Palestinian resistance in view of his unforgettable feud with this resistance.

The Jordanian king has also not failed to promise his Zionist interlocutors that Palestinian territory will remain, as planned by British colonialism, divided between Jordan and the Zionist

entity. His foreign minister was clearer in presenting this idea when he said no to the Palestinian state and no to the PLO, because, as he claims, Jordan represents the Palestinian people in accordance with UN Security Council Resolution 242. If the Jordanian foreign minister openly tells the world, no to the Palestinian state and no to the PLO, then on what basis do the Jordanian regime and the 'Arafatist leadership claim that the PLO is one of the pillars of the solution, even if it is in the American way? We do not believe that the Zionist political parties' unanimous support for King Husayn's steps has come out of a vacuum. Israel rejects the PLO, refuses to recognize Palestine and its people, and insists that Jordan is the alternative homeland for the Palestinians.

AL-BA'TH concludes: Since the king is a U.S. tool and his regime a U.S. station, just as Israel is, 'Arafat is also a tool so long as he breaks the back of the Palestinian struggler by his capitulation and capitalizes on Palestinian blood in order to achieve his objectives. 'Arafat prefers the return to his amirate in Beirut rather than the return of any Palestinian to his home land in the manner used by other world nations to achieve their rights.

In today's comment, *TISHRIN* says: Now that the Lebanese national resistance has achieved the big victory over the Zionist enemy with full Syrian support — the victory manifested by the occupation forces' withdrawal from all the occupied territories — King Husayn and Yasir 'Arafat rush to the White House to reach any compromise on the Palestine question. Now that Syria's theory has been indisputably proven in Lebanon, the Arab capitulationists have begun making concessions at the expense of the Palestinian Arab people thereby throwing overboard the most fundamental principles of honor and justice. It would take no great effort for whomever studies these moves to understand that the king and 'Arafat seek from their contacts and meetings with U.S. and Zionist officials at this particular time to undermine Lebanon's victories and to prevent the application of the Lebanese national resistance lesson, which has given quick results, in regaining the usurped rights.

Peres Calls on Jordanian, Palestinians To Negotiate
TA061648 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1605 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Today Prime Minister Shim'on Peres again called on Jordan and the Palestinians to join the peace process. The prime minister was speaking at a ceremony to award honorary doctorates at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem. Our correspondent Moshe Nussbaum brings us his remarks.

Today Shim'on Peres joined a respectable list of people who received honorary doctorates from the Hebrew University. In his formal speech, the prime minister reviewed the university's history, but when he turned to topical issues, he switched to speaking in English. He wanted to take advantage of the place the ceremony was being held — Mount Scopus — to send an appeal for peace to Jordan and the Palestinians.

[Begin Peres recording — in English] On this very place, overlooking the Jordan River and beyond, we will say to the king of Jordan that the time has come for the Arab renaissance and the Jewish renaissance to adopt the cause of peaceful coexistence. From here we shall say to the Palestinian people that the Palestinian problem can and must be solved through diplomatic means and in a manner honorable to both sides. Israel is now completing its withdrawal from Lebanon. Israel has fostered openness in the territories. Israel has resumed the dialogue with Egypt. Israel is also prepared to open immediate, direct negotiations with the Jordanians and with the Palestinians. [End recording]

[Nussbaum translates the above and continues] Come to the negotiating table without preconditions and obstacles, Shim'on Peres said, and added: Israel is prepared to open immediate, direct negotiations with Jordan and the Palestinians. The prime minister concluded his speech with an appeal to the Jewish people to unite. Only a united people can fulfill hopes as quickly as our history demands.

Peres Talks With U.S. Economic Delegation
TA031130 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1123 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] The prime minister met at noon with a senior economic delegation from the United States, in the course of the first day of the deliberations the visitors are holding with the Israeli top economic echelons. The finance minister and the heads of his ministry also attended the meeting. When they emerged, the visitors said nothing, but our correspondent Gabi Sukenik notes that no new U.S. demands form Israel are expected from these talks in the field of economics.

Shamir Claims Syria Preparing for New War
TA061809 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1800 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has said that Syria endangers the entire Middle East as well as Israel's security. Syria, along with other extremist elements in the region, does not want to proceed toward peace and is preparing for a new war. There are clear signs pointing at this direction, Shamir said. He made these remarks in an interview in Paris with our correspondent Michel Zlotowski.

Shamir Interviewed on 'Terrorism' in Lebanon
PM070755 Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian
1 Jun 85 p 17

[Report on an interview with Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by Richard Oestermann in Jerusalem on 31 May: "Terrorism Will Be Stopped"]

[Text] Jerusalem — "The Israeli army is now in the process of leaving Lebanon and I have wanted us to withdraw from the moment we moved into the country," Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said yesterday in Jerusalem in an exclusive interview with *ARBEIDERBLADET*.

The interview took place Friday [31 May] only a few days before the third anniversary of the start of Israel's war in Lebanon on 5 June 1982, on the eve of the official visits which Shamir will pay next week to Britain, France, and Denmark.

Yitzhaq Shamir, who is 79, came to Palestine from what was then Poland as a 20 year old, and was head of the Israeli intelligence agency, Mossad, for many years. In 1969 he emerged as the leader of the Israeli right-wing bloc, Likud. He was foreign minister in Menachem Begin's Likud government from 1980 to 1983 and then prime minister for a year until Labor Party leader Shim'on Peres took over last fall as head of the national coalition government. Under the coalition agreement with the Labor Party, Shamir will become prime minister in 18 months' time, when Peres will become foreign minister.

Shamir dismissed the suggestion that the withdrawal from Lebanon more or less means that Israel is back where it was 3 years ago — "back to square one," as it is put in English. "Israel's withdrawal of its troops will show whether terrorist activity against northern Israel will continue," the Israeli foreign minister said. "This will be the test of whether our withdrawal is justified. Everyone knows that the reason we entered Lebanon was to create security for the population of northern Israel. If the last 3 years' peace and stability there continue we will have achieved our goal in Lebanon. If not we will have to take steps."

[Oestermann] Which steps?

[Shamir] We will immediately put a stop to any attempt at renewed terrorist activity. It is not a question of retaliation. It is our duty to give the population in northern Israel the same conditions for a normal life as in the other parts of Israel.

[Oestermann] What was Israel's military goal in Lebanon?

[Shamir] Exclusively to guarantee the security of the population of northern Israel.

[Oestermann] What is your comment on the common view that Israel's image has suffered as a result of the war in Lebanon?

[Shamir] I do not think it is true that Israel's image has suffered. There was a certain period in 1982 when distorted reports were coming from Lebanon which described Israel's military operations as the operations of any occupying army. But after we signed an agreement on troop withdrawals with Lebanon in May 1983 and declared that we were prepared to withdraw after security arrangements had been made it was clear to the rest of the world that Israel had no interest in staying in Lebanon. Unfortunately the agreement was annulled by the Lebanese Government after pressure from Syria — and as a result of this our presence in Lebanon was extended. [Answer ends]

The interview moved on to the recent major exchange of prisoners of war in which 1,150 Palestinian prisoners, including several mass murderers of Israeli civilians, were exchanged for 3 Israeli soldiers in Arab captivity.

"It was a painful experience," Shamir said. "There are no definite norms for such an exchange. It takes place on the basis of the given circumstances. I hope that in a similar situation in the future we would not act in the same way. On one occasion we used the Entebbe method. At other times we have used other methods, but we prefer the Entebbe method."

[Oestermann] After this exchange of prisoners of war how will Israel be able in the future to complain of Western weakness toward terrorists?

[Shamir] This was a special case. Israel has not introduced a new policy and we will continue our struggle against terrorism. [Answer ends]

The Israeli foreign minister described the so-called "Jewish underground movement" as a very dangerous phenomenon. Asked whether releasing members of this movement after the great exchange of prisoners of war does not mean the rape of Israel as a constitutional state, Shamir said:

"I proposed an amnesty for this group before the prisoner exchange. The group uses violence against the government's policies. Sentences and prison will not stop this phenomenon. At times amnesty — after the people concerned have publicly repented of their actions — is the most effective way of neutralizing such people. But possible further steps must be taken within the framework of the law."

[Oestermann] Are you looking forward to becoming government head again?

[Shamir] What is at stake is the preservation of the government of national unity. No other government could solve the difficult problems with which we are confronted. The alternative would be fresh elections about which no one would be happy in the present situation. That is why we must make every effort to keep this government going — despite all the difficulties.

'Disintegration' of Lahd's Forces Delays Withdrawal

TA070526 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 7 Jun 85 p 1

[Report by defense correspondent Hirsh Goodman]

[Text] The government has been thwarted in its intention to complete the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon by yesterday, the third anniversary of the start of the Lebanese War.

Last night senior defence officials told *THE JERUSALEM POST* the major reason for the dealy of the pullback is the sudden and unexpected disintegration of the South Lebanese Army, and growing uncertainty whether General Antoine Lahd will be able to keep the force together.

At least one large-scale defection to Amal — of 28 SLA men — has occurred in recent days.

"Amal does not want the return of the PLO; but neither does it want the SLA, a predominantly Christian force, controlling the south," a senior defence official said.

Southern Shi'ites are also being pressured by the communists and the fundamentalist factions, though the power of these organizations has thus far been limited to specific towns that have been marked by Israel as potential trouble spots.

Given the growing instability in the south in recent weeks, military planners began to slow the withdrawal "to see how the dust settles," according to one source. Intended post-withdrawal troop levels are expected to be reached by the middle of next week, with virtually all of Israel's forces out of Lebanon and redeployed on the northern border.

Defence officials, it is reported, are worried that in the initial period following Israel's withdrawal there may be a spate of demonstrative terrorist attacks on Galilee. An indication of this came yesterday when O/C Northern Command Major General Ori Or told a Qiryat Shemona newspaper that more katyushas could fall. But while there may be sporadic terror attacks, he said, the IDF is prepared with the answers that will provide the north with the security it needs.

As has been published, there will be no formal end to Israel's presence in Lebanon.

Even if the SLA does disintegrate into a local militia in control of only the Christian areas of South Lebanon, defence officials believe that the south after an initial period of instability will be able to fend off a return of the PLO.

While the Syrians and the radicial factions of the PLO are expected to increase their hostilities over the Lebanese border in direct proportion to advances on the "peace front" with Jordan and the moderate wing of the PLO, defence experts predict that the Shi'ites, Druse and Christians of the south have a common interest in preventing escalation. The three communities would act as independent militias, operating without formal cooperation but united in wanting to ensure that the south does not

again become the "battlefied of Palestinian nationalism," these experts believe.

"The next month is going to be crucial, also in terms of Israel's policy of deterrence," *THE POST* was told. How Israel responds to terror, one expert stressed, is as important as defence arrangements along the northern border and in South Lebanon.

"If the Syrians and PLO rebel chief Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha] feel that the only price they are going to have to pay to make a major political point by terror over the border is to fight Amal and Lahd in the south, they will fight. If they know that Israel will respond with disproportionate means, as Defence Minister Rabin has promised, they will be very careful," he said.

"This next month will be more a test of Israel's credibility than any other factor," he concluded.

General Or Believes Security in North Not Achieved

TA070559 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0405 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Excerpts] The commander of the Northern Command, Major General Ori Or, has said that the evacuation of the IDF from Lebanon marks the end of a chapter and not the end of a period. He noted that security in the north has not been achieved, and the area may not be quiet. Maj Gen Or was speaking to Engineering Corps soldiers at a rally held in the Akhziv Park to mark the withdrawal from Lebanon.

[Begin Or recording] The problem has not been solved. If the problem had been solved, we would not have had to continue work on the purple line; we would not have had to deal with protecting the settlements, and many more issues of which you are aware. We still do not know if the security of the north has been achieved. To put it more accurately, we fear that it has not been achieved. I mentioned that we have changed the method. This, therefore, is the end of a chapter; we will only see the end of the period when we know that our region is quiet. [End recording]

French Tourism Minister Arrives for Visit

TA062006 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1935 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Ben-Gurion Airport, 6 Jun (ITIM) — This evening French Tourism Minister Michel Crepeau arrived for a 5-day visit to Israel to reciprocate a visit by Tourism Minister Abraham Sharir and to continue talks on strengthening bilateral tourism links.

In a talk with the ITIM correspondent in Ben-Gurion Airport, Mr Crepeau said one of the main topics of these talks, which are to be held on Sunday and Monday next week in Jerusalem, will be the implications of the customs duties and levies restricting Israeli tourism in France. "Up to now traffic in both directions was more or less balanced (some 140,000 tourists in each direction), and we must discuss how we can solve the problem," the visitor said.

The French minister noted that the cooperation agreed on during Sharir's visit to Paris is already taking effect through joint marketing projects in the United States. This is being done with the aid of Air France and El Al, which market tourism packages to the Americans. For a visit to Israel and who was in Paris for several days on his way to and from the Middle East. [Sentence as received]

This plan also permits tourists to choose a visit to Monte Carlo instead of Paris as part of the package.

Mr Crepeau said he would not discuss political matters during his visit here. He serves as the mayor of La Rochelle, which is the twin city of 'Akko. He will spend the weekend in 'Akko as the mayor's guest, together with a delegation of 11 people who have come from La Rochelle.

The visitor was received at the airport by the director general of the Ministry of Tourism, Refa'el Farber, who told the ITIM correspondent that other topics would be discussed between the two ministers, such as receiving French technology and aid in the establishment of a chain of roadside inns, the development of rural tourism from France to Israel, and the expansion of bonus trips for large industrial factory workers, primarily the French auto industry, to Israel.

New Jewish Settlement Set Up in Judaea 6 Jun

TA070715 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 0645 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Excerpt] Gush 'Ezyon, 6 Jun (ITIM) — The settlement Karme Zur was established today in the presence of Religious Affairs Minister Yosef Burg and Matityahu Drobles, the chairman of the Settlement Division of the Jewish Agency. It is the 14th settlement in the Gush 'Ezyon area, and is situated close to the road leading from Jerusalem to Hebron.

Jordan's Al-Masri Cited on Palestinian State

JN060801 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 0430 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Jordanian Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri has stated that the PLO abandoned the idea of establishing an independent Palestinian state when it agreed on the establishment of a confederation with Jordan, as was represented by the agreement concluded between King Husayn and Yasir 'Arafat on 11 February.

Speaking at a press conference in Washington last night, the Jordanian foreign minister said that the Jordanian officials insisted on this abandonment during the talks that preceded this agreement; the PLO representatives agreed on this and accepted Jordan's stand that if the organization does not abandon idea of establishing an independent Palestinian state, there will be no chance for peace in the Middle East. The Jordanian foreign minister added that the organization may accept UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 in return for U.S. recognition of the Palestinians' right to self-determination within the framework of a confederation with Jordan. Tahir al-Masri indicated that the preliminary meeting between the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation and the U.S. representatives led by Richard Murphy may be held in 4-6 weeks. He explained that the Palestinians in this delegation will not be PLO members.

Commenting on this, the spokesman for the U.S. Department of State said that a date for holding this meeting has not yet been set.

In another development, Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO political department, has expressed his reservations toward the King Husayn-Yasir 'Arafat agreement. He said that only the PLO has the right to speak on behalf of the Palestinians. Regarding King Husayn's recent visit to the United States, Qaddumi said that it has not resulted in any positive outcome concerning the Palestine question.

Speaking at a press conference he held in Stockholm yesterday, Qaddumi said: The only result of this visit is that Washington insisted on its stand that the Palestinians do not have the right to establish their own state.

Dr Hisham Sarabi, a professor at Georgetown University in Washington who is said to be a likely candidate for the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, said that he is not interested in joining the negotiations that King Husayn and Yasir 'Arafat are working to hold.

In an interview with the AP correspondent, Dr Sharabi said that he believes that at best these contacts will not be useful, and that at worst the Palestinian rights will be relinquished. Dr Sharabi also affirmed that he is not convinced that the United States wants to achieve a peace that provides equal justice to both sides.

Commentary Examines Mideast Peace Prospects
TA061200 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew
6 Jun 85 p 10

[Yosef Harif commentary: "Murphy's 'Hint' "]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz knows exactly where the bitter pill lies in the letter he sent at the beginning of the week to Prime Minister Shim'on Peres: The U.S. Administration has in fact decided to clear the way for talks with the PLO, even if this organization does not promise Israel anything.

The moment Washington is prepared to talk "only" with PNC members, it means it will talk with the PLO, and any attempt to claim that the administration is adhering to its principle of not negotiating with the PLO is nothing but delusion.

In order to prevent Israel from getting worked up over this serious deviation in policy, Shultz has promised Peres that the United States will oppose the establishment of a Palestinian state.

One may ask: If reference is not to the establishment of a Palestinian state or the implementation of "self-determination," which is what the PLO wants, what then will they talk about?

This, therefore, is yet another bluff stated by Shultz in his letter. He placates Israel by saying that nothing has changed in U.S. policy, and that he understood from Husayn that reference is not to a Palestinian state but rather a "confederation." This confederation would be the basis for the fulfilment of the Palestinian aspiration for "self-determination."

We have no doubt that the PLO would not be satisfied with a confederation or a federation as perceived by Jordan. What the PLO is striving to attain in its "minimum plan" is a confederal alliance between a Palestinian state and Jordan.

One thing now is already clear: The United States made a very big move toward holding a dialogue with the PLO when it decided to send Richard Murphy as an envoy for talks with the "Jordanian-Palestinian delegation," which will provide a cover for PLO supporters or "only" PNC members.

Apparently the other issue — the aim of the talks — is still doubtful. Shultz placates the concerned by saying not a Palestinian state, but "only" a confederation.

Those who oppose — albeit not very vocally — this U.S. move, including it seems Prime Minister Shim'on Peres, have to admit that for Israel's part there is no essential difference between what is called a "confederation" and what is called "self-determination." In both cases reference is to separating Israel from Judaea and Samaria. Was this not what was stated in the Husayn-'Arafat agreement — the agreement which started the political initiative and to which the United States this week gave new momentum?

This agreement speaks about two principles:

A. Territory in exchange for peace;

B. The right of the Palestinian people to self-determination. This right, according to the agreement, will be fulfilled "in the framework of an Arab confederate which would be established **between Jordan and Palestine**."

Shultz has the audacity to placate Peres by saying that the United States will oppose a Palestinian state, and that they are "only" talking about a confederation!

Yitzhaq Rabin did not hesitate to define this move as a transparent "ploy" aimed mainly at facilitating talks between the United States and the PLO. Peres, too, will no doubt publicly express his opposition to PNC participation in the talks, but for some reason the Americans gained the impression that Peres' objection was merely lip service.

The idea of a "confederation" is definitely an old trick. As early as 15 March 1972, Husayn came out with this plan of deceit. The Alignment government, headed by Golda Me'ir, rejected the plan outright, saying that it could not even act as the basis for an arrangement with Israel since it means only one thing: Israel would have to return all of Judaea and Samaria — including Jerusalem — to Jordan. Otherwise, the government asked, how would King Husayn be able to offer the Palestinians the establishment of a federation with these territories?!

During this week's Cabinet session, when the prime minister informed the Cabinet of the contents of the U.S. secretary of state's letter — in which Washington announced its intention to hold preliminary talks with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation in order to clear the way for direct negotiations between this delegation and Israel — the ministers understood that Peres did

not want to respond immediately to the letter in a harsh manner. One should use a "positive tone," he said.

This seems slightly suspicious. The Likud ministers reminded Peres that when Egyptian President Husni Mubarak presented his initiative, following the Husayn-'Arafat agreement, the prime minister reacted by saying that Israel should say "yes" loud and clear to talks with Egypt. Now, however, the prime minister's response is not clear enough at all. Perhaps this is the reason why Likud Knesset Member Dan Meridor told his party this week that Richard Murphy can "hint" to Jewish leaders in the United States that this move by the administration was agreed to by leaders in Israel. Murphy did not specify who these "leaders" are. Lacking unambiguous statements, however, it would not be surprising if suspicion on the issue were also cast on...the prime minister.

Libya Signs OAU Charter on Human Rights

EA010219 Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah has signed the African Charter of People's and Human Rights bringing to 20 the number of member-states of the Organization of African Unity who have so far done so. According to an OAU press release yesterday, Brother Khalifa Brazilia, chairman of the Libyan People's Bureau in Ethiopia signed the charter on behalf of his country in the presence of Dr Peter Onu, OAU's interim secretary general at the African Unity House.

The charter has already been ratified by 15 member-states. The release said ratification by 11 more member-states will bring the charter into force.

It is to be recalled that the African Association of Advocates joined the OAU's secretary general in this appeal to member-states during the last OAU Council of Ministers held in Addis Ababa to sign and ratify the African Charter of Peoples and Human Rights.

World Food Program Seeks Emergency Aid to Sahel

AB051738 Paris AFP in French 1056 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Abidjan, 5 Jun (AFP) — The World Food Program (WFP) has decided to appeal to the international community to finance the means of transporting emergency aid to the Sahel, WFP Special Operations Director Erik Moller said. According to Mr Moller, who was speaking after a 2-day meeting of the agency in Abidjan, these means consist of the acquisition of all-terrain vehicles, their being forwarded by air, their fuel supply as well as the acquisition of temporary storage facilitties. It was also decided to increase the number of WFP's technical personnel both in the recipient countries and countries of transit. As part of the immediate measures, Mr Moller said WFP has decided to finance repair works on a number of boxcars of the Abidjan-Niger Railroad Company in order to increase its transshipment capacity. About 200,000 tons of foodstuffs meant for five countries of the Sahel — Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Burkina, and Chad — are presently waiting in various ports on the West African coast. The concern of the WFP authorities is to be able to forward this food before the rainy season which will begin soon, and which generally renders most roads in the region impassable.

LIBYA

JANA Condemns U.S. Deportation of Libyan

LD061536 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1520 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Tripoli, 6 (JANA) — The U.S. Administration has persisted with its policy of hostility toward the Libyan Arab people and the spreading of false fabrications against them.

Last night the U.S. State Department decided to deport one of the Libyans working at the Jamahiriyah mission at the United Nations, after leveling against him some false charges fabricated by the CIA.

It is not strange to see such calumnies against the Libyan Arab people emanating from the administration of the terrorist Reagan, because they stand fast and boldly against the American policy of hegemony over the world's people.

The U.S. Administration has frequently declared its flagrant hostility to the Jamahiriyah people, has considered the Jamahiriyah in the forefront of the countries that are hostile to the United States, and has adopted arbitrary measures against the Jamahiriyah starting with the economic seige and depriving Libyan students of securing scientific education in American universities and ending with the repeated American provocations on the Libyan Arab shores.

The American decision against one of the Libyan Arab employees at the world organization constitutes a flagrant violation of the most fundamental norms of international law.

MAURITANIA

Appeal for Aid for Mauritanian Red Crescent Launched

AB062030 Paris AFP in French 1347 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Geneva, 6 Jun (AFP) — The League of National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (LICROSS) launched an appeal on Thursday in Geneva aimed at obtaining $7.1 million in international aid to enable the Mauritanian Red Crescent to continue its food aid program for the next 12 months. This amount, the LICROSS communique points out, comprises the purchasing of 11,000 tons of cereal, oil, sugar, and milk, as well as the overhead costs for operation and personnel. The Mauritanian Red Crescent's food program, which has 56 local committees throughout the country, is meant for 200,000 persons and 10,000 children who are particularly vulnerable to the drought.

Since 1984, only the two districts of Atar and Bir Mogrein, where there was heavy rainfall, have been spared by the drought. Some areas have not had any rains for 2 years, the same sources added. Still, according to LICROSS, desert encoachment advances at the rate of 5-10 km a year, and cereal production has fallen from 120,000 tons in the early 1960's to 20,000 tons in 1984. For several years now, the Mauritanian Red Crescent has been developing vegetable gardens, boring wells, and fixing sand dunes for reafforestation.

SUDAN

Siwar al-Dhahab Receives Ummah Party Leader

JN061134 Khartoum SUNA in English 1024 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Khartoum, Ramadan 6, Jun 6 (SUNA) — Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, the leader of the Ummah Party and imam of the Ansar religious sect Wednesday discussed with chairman of the Transitional Military Council the fate of Al-Hadi al-Mahdi the former imam of the sect.

Following the meeting Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi said they discussed the issue of Al-Hadi al-Mahdi and the events of Aba island.

The imam Al-Hadi al-Mahdi disappeared after the government troops stormed the island, this power base, in 1970. Later Numayri claimed his troops killed Al-Hadi al-Mahdi near the Ethiopian border.

Al-Sadiq said he demanded investigation of the circumstances of Aba island events and trying of all those who participated in the evevts.

He said they also discussed the killing of the persons captured by the troops during the events.

He said a memorandum to that affect was handed to Siwar al-Dhahab.

The imam Al-Hadi al-Mahdi is a national personality and the Aba island events was part of the national struggle against the defunct regime he said. He added Siwar al-Dhahab had positively received the memo and promised to study it.

XINHUA Interviews Siwar al-Dhahab 5 Jun

On Foreign Relations

OW061345 Beijing XINHUA in English 1301 GMT 6 Jun 85

["Siwar al-Dhahab on Sudan's relations with foreign countries" — XINHUA headline; by Qian Wenrong, Zhao Zhuxiu]

[Text] Khartoum, June 5 (XINHUA) — General Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Sudanese Transitional Military Council, said here today that "we are doing our best to develop friendly relations with all countries the world over, and with our neighbouring countries in particular."

Speaking in an exclusive interview with XINHUA, Siwar al-Dhahab said, "we have improved our relations with Libya and Ethiopia after we sent delegations there and exchanged views with them."

He said these efforts help to pave the way for the peaceful settlement of south Sudan problem, "because the problem is directly related to the two countries. Our brothers in Libya and Ethiopia have responded possitively to our efforts," he added.

Answering the question about Sudan's relations with the Soviet Union and the United States, Siwar al-Dhahab described as "incorrect" the foreign reports that the improvement of relations with the Soviet Union and Libya would harm its relations with the United States.

Siwar al-Dhahab said, "the United States is our friend who has given Sudan a large amount of aid. We will continue to develop friendly relations with the United States."

Referring to the Soviet Union, he said: "It is a great country. There had been friendly relations between Sudan and the Soviet Union within a period of time. Later on, it became cold. Therefore, we deem it necessary to revive our friendly relations with the Soviet Union now."

He stressed that: "We improve our relations with the Soviet Union and Libya not at the sacrifice of our relations with the United States and other countries, because we want to live in peace and friendship, together with the people of the whole world."

On Domestic Issues

OW061916 Beijing XINHUA in English 1904 GMT 6 Jun 85

["Siwar al-Dhahab says Sudan Home Situation Stable" — XINHUA headline; by Qian Wenrong, Zhao Zhuxiu]

[Text] Khartoum, June 6 (XINHUA) — The home situation in the Sudan is very stable and all work is going on smoothly, said General Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Sudanese Transitional Military Council in an exclusive interview with XINHUA here Wednesday.

The Sudanese people, the general said, have played an important role in maintaining order and security and they are looking forward to an elected government after the transitional period.

However, Siwar al-Dhahab said, the deteriorating economic situation in the Sudan is serious and "we are taking emergency measures to save the situation while long term plans are being drafted to rehabilitate and develop Sudan's economy."

"We can start tapping the oil resources," he added, "if we succeed in settling the south Sudan problem."

Turning to the question of relief work for the drought stricken area, Siwar al-Dhahab said, the crucial question now rests with transport. It is a tremendous task to transport the relief goods from Port Sudan to the drought stricken areas which covers an area of one million square miles, he added. But, he stated, "we are relying on the people to complete this job and overcome all kinds of difficulties."

Siwar al-Dhahab Praises Support From Saudi Arabia

JN061804 Khartoum SUNA in English 1745 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Halfa, north Sudan, June 6 (SUNA) — Chairman of the Transitional Military Council-TMC-Gen. 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab praised here today the role played by Saudi Arabia in boosting Sudan's economy, adding that he will leave for Saudi Arabia on Saturday to convey the Sudanese people's gratitude in this regard.

He also appreciated, in this context, Arab countries, with specific reference to Egypt and other world countries.

Siwar al-Dhahab, who addressed today a people's gathering here, said King Fahd had communicated to him on the second day of the victory of the popular revolution. He also contacted Sudan's representative there and affirmed Saudi Arabia's firm stand and support to Sudanese revolution.

Saudi Arabia supplied Sudan with free petroleum for 3 months, in addition to donating 60 millions dollars.

Samuel Aru Discusses Relations With Egypt

PM061025 Cairo AL-AHRAM International Edition in Arabic 3 Jun 85 p 3

[Report on an interview with Deputy Prime Minister Samuel Aru by Ahmad Nafi' in Cairo — date not given]

[Excerpts] Before returning to Khartoum from his visit to Cairo, Sudanese Deputy Prime Minister Samuel Aru had an interview with *AL-AHRAM* in which he discussed the most important current affairs and the question of the Jonglei Canal in his capacity as minister of irrigation.

Speaking frankly, the Sudanese deputy prime minister underlined several important points:

1. Sudan's friendship with any other country, whether Libya or Ethiopia, absolutely does not mean an estrangement between the two countries of the Nile.

2. Egypt welcomed the popular uprising in Sudan and, not only will the ties between the two countries continue, but the two countries will also endeavor to strengthen them with the same resolve and determination as before.

3. Egypt wishes for Sudan what it wishes for itself, namely progress on the path to democracy.

The Sudanese politician said that he has concluded his talks with Egyptian Irrigation Minister 'Isam Radi at the meetings of the Nile Waters Authority (attended by the Sudanese and the Egyptian sides). The discussions dealt with certain issues pertaining to the Nile waters agreement, which is being implemented accurately and satisfactorily. It has been agreed to begin preparations now in order to resume work on digging the Jonglei navigation canal — work that depends on the development of events in the Upper Nile Region. It has also been agreed that the restoration of peace to southern Sudan is a matter of vital importance which both sides must try to achieve in order to complete the joint project, so that development in the area will go side by side with the completion of the canal digging.

Asked about the question of integration, the Sudanese deputy prime minister said: This matter has not been discussed because integration is based on two things. First, the ties between the two people which impose themselves and are absolutely not subject to question; and, second, the subject of strong controvery concerning Ja'far Numayri's view, certain aspects of which must be altered. "For example, certain documents contain things suggesting that integration is concerned with individuals rather than with institutions. It is a matter of course that if a person leaves his post somebody else takes his place, but in the case of Numayri the departure of an individual means the end of that view of integration."

Samuel Aru strongly denied the rumors regarding the demand by some people to alter the Nile agreement, originating from southern Sudan. He said that the south, like all Sudan, is aware of the importance of ties with Egypt just as it is aware that the agreement is being implemented fully in the interest of both fraternal peoples.

The Sudanese politician said that work on digging the Jonglei Canal will be resumed as soon as peace is restored to the area. We are doing all we can to achieve this during the transitional period, which is fixed at 1 year and will end on 25 April next year, although we hope that peace will be achieved within 3 or 4 months. The sooner we achieve this wish, the better, since we are anxious that the problem with all its complications should not be left for the elected government that will come at the end of the transitional period.

The talk then moved on the question of the efforts being made to restore peace in southern Sudan. The first question put to him in this regard was regarding the role of the Southern Front, which Samuel Aru helps to represent within the Sudanese Government. The front is a coalition of all the parties in southern Sudan and will continue to exist until peace and stability is restored to the Southern Region. The deputy prime minister said that John Garang, who leads the so-called Sudanese People's Liberation Movement [SPLM], is not fighting only for the sake of southern Sudan but also for all Sudan. "The point for Garang, who is a southerner, is that the problem concerns Sudan as a whole. Consequently, bringing him back to Khartoum for talks aimed at solving the problem is a matter that concerns the Sudanese at the national level. The Military Council is now shouldering the responsibility for this problem, which is considered not a regional problem but one of the national problems.

Asked why, since what Garang has been demanding has been achieved by the popular revolution, he did not respond to the Supreme Military Council's appeal, the Sudanese politician replied that what Garang has been calling for has not yet been achieved. In addition to his demand for the removal of Numayri's rule he also demanded basic changes in the policies which Numayri implemented. Among the policies that caused a rift and the estrangement of the region are the so-called Islamic laws and other complicated problems, particularly the federal structure in Sudan. He added: "We have actually succeeded in restoring the effectiveness of the Addis Ababa agreement, but we are still facing a deadlock with regard to other matters, despite the fact that there is a general trend in favor of amending the so-called Islamic laws in accordance with the Islamic Shari'a code. When we succeed in dealing with this situation, then constitutional talks can begin with John Garang's participation."

The Sudanese deputy prime minister said that John Garang has certain apprehensions, including the fear that the Transitional Military Council [TMC] will take over power — which, should it happen, would mean the return of dictatorship and force the Sudanese people again to fight it. Therefore, the sooner the military character is removed from the government, the better for the future of Sudan.

With regard to us in the TMC, which is sincere and loyal, and in the transitional cabinet, we are committed to restoring life in Sudan to normal on a democratic basis within one year, "but Garang does not seem to believe it yet." Asked if Garang was afraid of the outcome of Sudanese efforts to improve relations with Ethiopia and Libya, he replied in the negative. Garang, he said, is a man of unity and believes in the importance of Sudan's ties with other countries, especially the neighboring countries. After a pause, he said: "Why don't you ask Garang these questions personally. You can meet him in Addis Ababa."

Oil Official Notes Supply Agreement With Libya

JN061551 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1450 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Khartoum, 6 Jun (SUNA) — The Arab Libyan Jamahiriyah has agreed to supply 300,000 tons of crude oil to support the Sudanese Government in accordance with the agreement on supplying crude oil which was signed in Tripoli on 23 May between the General Oil Establishment and the Al-Burayqah Company for International Marketing, which is attached to the Libyan Oil Secretariat.

Mubarak 'Umar Adam, director of the General Oil Establishment, has said that the agreement has defined the type of crude oil and the timetable for delivering and receiving the amounts of crude oil. Concerning the timetable for shipping the crude oil, Adam added that it has been agreed that the oil will be delivered in increments of 50,000 tons per month to Al-Zuwaytinah Port or Al-Burayqah Port in the Libyan Jamahiriyah in accordance with a June to December 1985 timetable. The agreement stipulates that the General Oil Establishment will provide the oil tanker, and will pay the shipping expenses.

TUNISIA

Demonstration Held Outside Syrian Embassy

LD062016 Kuwait KUNA in English 1912 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Tunis, June 6 (KUNA) — A demonstration staged by university students took place in front of the Syrian Embassy here Thursday [6 June] to condemn massacres committed against residents of Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut.

The picketers raised banners supportive to the Palestinian revolution and voiced their condemnation to the massacres by the Lebanese Amal Movement and the sixth brigade of the Lebanese Army.

Eyewitnesses said a Syrian Embassy employee came out of the compound to deliver copies of a memorandum sent by the Syrian Government to the Arab League's Secretariat stating reasons for its objection for holding an emergency Ministerial Council meeting.

The meeting was called for by the PLO to look into refugee camps battles in the Lebanese capital.

WESTERN SAHARA

Communique Issued on May Military Operations

LD061145 Algiers APS in Arabic 0700 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Liberated Territories, 6 Jun (APS) — A communique issued by the Saharan Ministry of Information and Culture states that during 16-26 May the Saharan People's Liberation Army carried out 50 military operations against Moroccan fortifications along the "defensive lines."

These operations resulted in the death of 80 Moroccan soldiers and injury of 116 others in the various clashes. The communique states that 2 land rovers, 1 truck, 4 120mm machineguns, 1 155mm cannon, 1 battery and 2 12.5mm machineguns were destroyed. The communique also states the places and the dates of these operations. The communique adds that "on 16 May the Saharan People's Liberation Army attacked Moroccan concentrations south of Aarred Sebjet near Bu Craa for 15 minutes and the Moroccan concentrations at (Rous Benamala) for 2 hours. The communique added that the Morccan positions around the "El-Aargub line" especially (Magsam Ouatefarnet), Taref, (Lamghaia) and (Tachkent) were attacked by the Saharan People's Liberation Army.

On 18 May the Saharan fighters carried out attacks against the Moroccan military positions at Amserdad and two positions at (Rous Pena Mera) and (Lagham).

On 19 May an Saharan People's Liberation Army unit exchanged fire twice with Moroccan soldiers stationed in (Ouadi Bouzaiane) and on the same day shelled an enemy position between (Magsam Hiran), (Tachkent), and (Rous Pena Mera).

On 20 May the Saharan fighters again attacked the Morccan positions in front of the El-Aagub wall and (Magsam Tiguerimat).

The Moroccan positions at (El-Akda), (Gharat Fouk Ghara), (El-Ghao), and (Magsam Tegharmet) were shelled on 21 and 22 May.

On 23 May the Saharan Army intensively shelled the enemy positions at (Rous Sabti), (Shadmia), (Osmia), (El-Akad), and (Rous Hebina Mera).

The communique reports that on 24 and 26 May the Sahraran Army shelled positions at (El-Ghao), Taref, (Bouhanda), (Laakad), (Magsam Tigharmet), (Boudjdour), two positions south of (El-Hiran), and two positions in (Lamsimase).

ETHIOPIA

Rains Destroy 'Huge Quantities' of Grain

GF060948 Manama GULF DAILY NEWS in English 6 Jun 85 p 5

[Text] Huge quantities of grain destined for the starving in Ethiopia have been destroyed by rain, Gulf sources allege.

The sources, recently in Ethiopia, say the ten percent the government there has estimated destroyed by the rain is a massive under assessment.

And even as the aid collections go on, thousands of bags of mouldy grain are being dumped in the desert.

"Outside Addis Ababa there are thousands of bags of mouldy grain, just dumped," the source said.

Reports that only ten percent has been ruined are "laughable."

Hundreds of thousands of tons of grain are stockpiled at the ports of Assab and Mussawa. Sources said the distribution to the starving people in the desert was "painfully slow."

There are no trucks to take it inland, and although Russian, American and British planes are making drops, they can only take around 20 tons of grain per flight.

When a freak rainstorm hit Assab recently, bringing more rainfall in four hours than in the last five years, the town was flooded and there was no chance of protecting the stockpiled supplies.

The sources said they believed reporters and aid workers were not being given the full picture.

Commissioner Signs Training Agreement With USSR

EA020137 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0900 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] It has been stated that the planning organizations of Ethiopia and the USSR have agreed that the Soviet Union will train the required manpower for the implementation of our 10-year leading plan. This was stated at Bole International airport by Comrade Tadese Kidane Mariam, commissioner of the Central Planning National Committee and head of the construction and physical planning sector, on his arrival in Addis Ababa from Moscow, where he attended the third regular session of the planning organizations of the two countries. Comrade Tadese said that agreements had been reached regarding the strengthening of existing relations between the planning organizations of the two countries, the exchange of planning experience, training of manpower and the exchange of experts. He added that the meeting had also discussed topics that will facilitate the exchange of scientific and technological data in the planning sector. He said that in addition he had held discussions with officials who were authorities on planning on methods of implementation that will be useful to our country in preparation and implementation of plans, and had acquired useful experience during his visit.

KENYA

President Conducts Official Visit to Yugoslavia

For the Belgrade TANJUG report on the joint communique on the official visit paid to Yugoslavia by President Daniel arap Moi, which was published in Belgrade and Nairobi on 5 June, see the Yugoslavia section of the 6 June Eastern Europe *DAILY REPORT*.

UGANDA

Communique on Attempted Attack on Indian Embassy

AB311642 Paris AFP in French 0738 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] Kampala, 31 May (AFP) — The man who was wounded by an explosion which occurred near the Indian Embassy in Kampala is being guarded at the hospital where he was admitted, Ugandan authorities announced on Thursday.

According to a communique issued by office of the Ugandan vice president, Paulo Muwanga, who is also the defense minister, the man attempted to throw a grenade into the embassy but failed. No member of the embassy staff was hurt and no damage was done to the offices, the communique states.

This attempt was aimed at thwarting the efforts being made by the Kampala authorities to encourage Asians to return to Kampala, after they were chased out during Idi Amin's regime, the communique concludes.

CHAD

Opposition Leader Urges Sudanese Support for Habre

JN041058 Khartoum SUNA in English 1031 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] Ndjamena, June 4 (SUNA) — A Chadian opposition leader, 'Abd al-Karim al Gabri has appealed to the Sudanese people and government to continue effort and support of Chadian President Hissein Habre and the Chadian people for achieving national reconciliation in Chad.

He said Sudan is the nearest Arab and African country to Chad and referred to the similar customs and traditions linking the two countries. He said Chad had suffered greatly from governments, parties and armies and called upon Chadians to realize national reconciliation.

He affirmed that all the strugglers who exploded national movement in Chad began from Sudan.

GABON

Zairian Foreign Minister Concludes Visit

AB061714 Libreville Africa No 1 in French 1230 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] The Zairian minister of foreign affairs, Citizen Mokolo wa Mpombo, left Libreville this morning at the end of a 6-day official visit in the Gabonese capital. During his visit to Gabon, the Zairian diplomat held talks with Gabonese authorities on all aspects of the cooperation between the two countries. More important, he and his Gabonese counterpart presided over the deliberations of the Zaire-Gabon Joint Commission for Cooperation. The session ended last night and a joint communique was issued in which the two countries expressed their willingness to develop bilateral cooperation in all fields. They also said that they share the same views on current African and international issues. Here is an excerpt of the final communique read by Emmanuel Mbali, a spokesman from the Gabonese Ministry of Foreign Affairs:

[Begin recording] On the political level, the two countries expressed satisfaction over their identical views on the issues discussed, notably, on peace, international security, the crisis facing the OAU, and the colonial regime in Namibia. They will fight,with all their energy, the abject apartheid regime in South Africa, the slaughter of civilians in the country, as well as the present scheme by Pretoria to install an interim government in Namibia and to destabilize African states. They also expressed their concern about the persistent Chadian conflict and reaffirmed their support to all efforts being made to bring about peace in this region thus enabling the country to concentrate on development problems and bring happiness to the Chadian people.

On the economic level, they committed themselves to the restoration of a new world economic order which will put an end to the deterioration of the trade terms, set fair prices for raw materials, facilitate the industrialization of developing countries, and ensure the inalienable rights of states to exercise their full sovereignty over their national resources to help them improve the well-being of their peoples. They also expressed satisfaction with the progress achieved within the framework of the objectives of the Lagos Plan of Action and final act, which are aimed at setting up regional groupings including the Central African region through the creation of the International Center for Bantu Civilization, an indispensable instrument for the assertion of black African identities in world civilization, and more recently, that of the Economic Community of Central African States, which should be considered by each state in the region as the final outcome of an intergration of our economies which will respond to the legitimate aspirations of the peoples of these states.

On the bilateral level, the two parties in turn praised the quality of the diverse ties, the deep fraternal sentiments, and the cordial relations which have always existed between their peoples. As such, they decided to give a new impetus to cooperation between their two countries, and they reaffirmed the need to intensify and further diversify it to cover as many sectors as possible — economic, trade, cultural, scientific, and technical. The two parties also agreed to increase in future their meetings at all levels to strengthen their cooperation and the perfect climate of detente existing between their two countries, these being important factors which contribute to the restoration of peace and harmony in the world and in Africa in particular.[End recording]

ZAIRE

Commentary Endorses Reaction Against Al-Qadhdhafi

AB061155 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0820 GMT 6 Jun 85

[AZAP commentary:—"Countering Reaction"]

[Text] Kinshasa, 6 Jun (AZAP) — The Zairian people have once more demonstrated what the MPR founding chairman has been constantly reminding those who refuse to face the obvious and who look for the slightest weakness in the country's political structures: The 30 million militants of our state party are even more mobilized and determined today than yesterday, and have rallied behind a single man to build a country that will become ever more beautiful and more prosperous in the heart of the African Continent. In fact, all that was needed was a single appeal for vigilance launched by the constituted bodies to counter the destabilizion that Colonel al-Qadhdhafi would like to create in Zaire in order to stir up revolutionary fervor in the four corners of the country.

The messages and motions of support addressed to the head of state express the renewed commitment of all social classes in the country, which are dedicated in their unflinching support for the august person of Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, to put themselves resolutely at the service of the party, to protect their leader, and also to preserve the gains of the revolution.

This wave of patriotism that has swept the country eloquently demonstrates that the provocative and insulting remarks made by the Tripoli colonel against Guide Mobutu Sese Seko have not achieved their objective. The Zairian people, with their unchallenged maturity, are ready to use every ounce of their strength

to ward off any divisive attempts, as the preservation of their unity is one of their vital concerns.

The revolutionary attitude of our people, whose historical awareness has made them hostile to any form of provocation, can also be seen as a refusal to join the demons of international terrorism and to surrender their independence and sovereignty that Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko has been guaranteeing for almost 20 years.

Certainly, one cannot say that the Zairian revolution, which has overcome so many obstacles, is in real danger just because a paranoid, intoxicated with his oil money, is attempting to deprive it of a leader by threatening with his thunderbolts the person who has been leading the people since the 24 November 1965 uprising. But it is still useful to remind adventurers, by means of such a massive show of indignation, that they have no chance of attaining their diabolical objectives.

Al-Qadhdhafi's dream of dominating Zaire one day is purely utopic, as is reflected in the thousands of messages sent to the founding chairman. This means that today, more than yesterday, reaction will not gain the upper hand and the Zairian people, who are linked to their leader in indissoluble marriage, will not allow a single hair on Marshal Mobutu's head to be touched, no matter the sacrifice.

CAPE VERDE

Pereira's Official Visit to Bulgaria Announced

AB051458 Paris AFP in French 1436 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] Praia, 4 Jun (AFP) — Aristides Pereira, the Cape Verdian head of state, is to go on an official visit to Bulgaria from 9 to 12 June, an official source disclosed yesterday in Praia.

This visit falls within the framework of the policy of strengthening the bonds of cooperation and friendship existing between the peoples, the parties, and the governments of the two countries, the same source specified.

GUINEA

Soviet Peace Committee Delegation Departs

AB061107 Conakry Domestic Service in French 1945 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] The visit of the minister of foreign affairs of the Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic to our country ended today Wednesday, 5 June 1985 by the signing of the official report on the talks between His Excellency Zenkyavichyus, minister of foreign affairs of the Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic and head of the delegation of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace, and Captain Facine Toure, member of the Military Committee for National Redress and Guinean minister of state for foreign affairs and international cooperation.

In the report, the two sides expressed concern about the instability of peace in the world. After denouncing the extension of the arms race to space, both sides noted that all the peoples in the world should be protected against all dangers of nuclear war. In this regard, the representatives of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace and the Guinean side represented by the minister of state for foreign affairs and international cooperation called for the further strengthening of mutual ties at the level of the World Peace Council as well as at the bilateral level.

During the talks, Captain Facine Toure called for the strengthening and development of Guinean-Soviet cooperation and pointed out that Guinea's partners are those who care about its current problems and are ready to help it to solve them. In this regard, the minister expressed great satisfaction with the Soviet contribution to the implementation of the program of self-sufficiency in food launched by the new Guinean authorities.

For its part, the delegation of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace expressed its deep gratitude to the Guinean Government and people for the warm reception and hospitality accorded it during its stay in Guinea. Mr Zenkyavichyus left Conakry this evening with — as he said — the feeling that he had met in our country with people who are aware of the serious danger of war threatening mankind and who are really fighting for peace.

Scientific, Cultural Agreement Signed With GDR

AB312122 Conakry Domestic Service in French 1945 GMT 31 May 85

[Excerpt] A draft agreement was signed today between the GDR and our country at the Ministry of State for National Education. The draft agreement concerns scientific and cultural cooperation, notably the training of cadres of the education and health sectors as well as those of the Secretariat of State for Culture and Scientific Research.

Colonel Diarra Traore, member of the Military Committee for National Redress and minister of state for national education, signed for Guinea while His Excellency Helmut Plettner, GDR ambassador to Guinea, signed for his country.

IVORY COAST

Security Ministry Denies Expulsion of Ghanaians

AB060955 Paris AFP in French 0823 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Abidjan, 6 Jun (AFP) — No Ghanaian citizen was expelled from Ivory Coast last weekend, the Ivorian Internal Security Ministry said Wednesday evening, thus denying a report broadcast by Radio Ghana on Tuesday.

Radio Accra had reported that about 500 Ghanaians who illegally entered the Ivory Coast had been expelled, after ill-treatment by the police, and that eight of them had died from contagious diseases since their return to Ghana.

The Ivorian Internal Security Ministry, however, said that a pinnace carrying 130 aliens from Ghana arrived in Ivorian waters on Pentecost Monday and that 124 of them who did not possess travel documents had been sent back to their country through the same means.

In Abidjan, emphasis is laid on the traditional hospitality of the Ivory Coast where a large colony of aliens lives alongside Ivorians and on the fact that this hospitality will not be reconsidered even though the authorities have planned that each alien should in the future possess an official residence permit. Reports from the Internal Security Ministry also indicate that the Ivorian Government might soon issue a clarification following the Radio Accra report.

Minister Confirms Dismissal of Striking Workers

AB061634 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] In spite of the ultimatum issued by the Council of Ministers, 300 to 400 agents of public and national establishments were absent yesterday from their workplaces. These staffers have therefore been dismissed. The confirmation was made this morning by the minister of civil service during a working session with the directors of public and national establishments and budget controllers.

It is, however, proper to specify that the revocation decision does not pertain to staffers who were absent from work on permission from their directors. Also the measure might not be applicable to those who can justify their absence, for example, absentees on health grounds. Thus apart from the cases of absence due to circumstances outside one's control, the instructions by the Council of Ministers must be implemented in a rigorous manner. The directors of the public and national establishments have to present daily a list of absentees. As for the budgetary controllers, their duty is to oversee the implementation of the revocation decision in matters of finance. At the end of the working session held this morning, our reporter, Maman Fofana, met the minister of civil service:

[Begin minister's recording] All those who, after the appeal made by the cabinet yesterday, did not report to their workplaces and whose names have been submitted by the directors of the public establishments who themselves did the checking, are considered as having resigned and, as I speak, we have reached decisions and signed them, and precisely this morning we summoned the directors general and gave them instructions that these persons are not to set foot onto the premises of the public establishments where they were working. We also convened the budget controllers to see to it that as of this month the payment of the salaries for all these people is discontinued. Thus for effective implementation of these measures, all the directors general have to submit to us at noon and in the evening, on a daily basis, the list of absentees until further notice. If there are no absentees, they are to report that there are no absentees.

After the salary harmonization exercise, we reiterated that each establishment should propose to the party and to government, the list of fringe benefits its staffers should be entitled to. And as I speak to you, the directors generals have made these proposals to us. They will be discussed, since the president himself said that any where fringe benefits can be granted to compensate for some constraints or anything of that nature, this will be done. They must be asked what they want. What is certain is that this is a situation which has lasted too long, because for some time now there are many of them who show up but do not work; there are many who come to work believing they do not have to work. Now nobody can come to work and not work or come to work believing they do not have to work.

All those who did not come to work yesterday are considered dismissed. All those who come to work and merely sit at their desks without working will also be dismissed. [End recording]

LIBERIA

Doe Reaffirms Scheduled Return to Civilian Rule

AB061812 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1710 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] The head of state, CIC [commander in chief] Dr Samuel Kanyon Doe, has again reaffirmed the commitment of his government to return the country to civilian rule. He said in spite of Liberia's economic difficulties and the huge sum of money estimated at more than $5 million needed by the Special Elections Commission to complete the constitutional process, government will not relent in its efforts to see Liberia return to civilian rule on schedule. CIC was speaking at the Capitol Building in Monrovia today when he delivered an address on the state of the nation's economy. Head of State Doe said his government is seriously considering some of the recommendations made by the commission set up recently to review the national economy. The commission has recommended among other things that revenue collection functions be removed from the Finance Ministry and placed under an autonomous agency of government.

UN Representative Dismissed From Office

AB062116 Paris AFP in French 1902 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Monrovia, 6 Jun (AFP) — Liberia's permanent representative at the United Nations, Dr Abeodu Jones, has been dismissed from office, the independent *FOOTPRINTS* newspaper announced on Thursday, quoting Foreign Ministry sources.

The paper pointed out that the decision to dismiss Mrs Abeodu Jones was made last September but was made public only on Thursday. The paper quoted Liberian Foreign Minister Ernest Eastman who pointed out that the dismissal was not within the process of renewing his administration's staff every 2 years.

Mrs Jones was in particular minister of posts and telecommunications under President Tolbert in 1976 before being appointed to the United Nations in 1981.

NIGER

Government To Expel Tuaregs for Security Reasons

AB061846 Paris AFP in English 1730 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Niamey, June 6 (AFP) — The Government of Niger has decided to expel several hundred Malian Tuaregs — a North African nomadic community — "for security reasons," authoritative sources said here today. The expulsions follow an attack on a municipal building at Tchin Tabaraden, 500 kms (300 miles) north of here on May 29 by a group of 14 Tuaregs, Niger nationals who Niger officials claimed had been trained in Libya.

The attack gave rise to a number of police searches here in the capital this week during which Tuaregs were rounded up. Those of foreign origin were told they would be taken to the border in lorries, while those with Niger nationality were to be picked up by their bosses.

Reliable sources said the first expulsions were likely to take place today.

NIGERIA

Idiagbon Receives Zambian Foreign Minister

AB052258 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] The chief of staff, Supreme Headquarters, Major General Tunde Idiagbon, has called for more interaction among the

African countries to ensure the success of the liberation struggle against the racist regime in South Africa. He made the call in Lagos today while exchanging views with the visiting Zambian foreign minister, Mr Lameck Goma. The chief of staff said that Nigeria was committed to the liberation struggle in southern Africa, stressing that economic sanctions were some of the measures that could abolish the apartheid system. Earlier, Mr Goma had stated that those who were opposed to apartheid should consolidate their strategies to ensure that the obnoxious system was dismantled in the area.

National Oil Company Set To Import Gas

AB061452 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1200 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] The Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation, NNPC, is to take delivery of about 1,000 tons of imported domestic gas (?next) week. This is part of an emergency measure to overcome the current shortfall in the supply of cooking gas in certain parts of the country. Approval has also been given for the importation of an additional 1,000 tons of gas if the supply situation does not return to normal in the next few weeks. The current shortfall in the supply of the commodity is caused by the breakdown of two gas-producing units at the Warri refinery. An official of the corporation told a Radio Nigeria energy correspondent in Lagos today that about 400 tons of gas from one of the reactivated units had been loaded for shipment to Lagos. He explained that the Kaduna refinery did not break down contrary to some reports, but was still producing at maximum capacity of about 2,600 tons of domestic gas a month.

Lagos Comments on Saudi Proposal for Oil Price Cuts

AB061802 Lagos International Service in English
0950 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Viewpoint]

[Text] The Saudi oil minister, Ahmad Zaki Yamani, has been calling for a reduction in the price of the heavy crude which is the dominant variety of oil produced by his country. The demand, which he made only a few days ago to this month's Executive Council meeting of OPEC, is predicated on foreign demand of the heavy crude in the world oil market. Current prices of the light and heavy varieties of oil were fixed by OPEC last January, after more than a month of debate among members. The new prices reflect a slight upward adjustment for that of the heavy crude and a reduction in that of the light grade.

Saudi Arabia had opposed the move to harmonize the price differential but in the end a compromise was reached. Those OPEC members who favor the reduction in the gap between the heavy and light crudes argue that the reason for the difference no longer existed, since there had been a good technological improvement in the refining of the heavy crude. These, they pointed out, had led to higher demand for it since the original low price was still maintained. Already there has been opposition to Saudi Arabia's current demand for a cut in the price of the heavy crude.

The oil minister of the United Arab Emirates, Sa'id 'Utayba, agrees with Nigeria's petroleum and energy minister, Prof Tam David-West, that the best action for OPEC is further restrictions on production quotas of member states. This view will easily be adopted by all other OPEC light crude-producing members, who for many years have been suffering the effects of market competition arising from the continual lowering of prices by the North Sea oil producers who are not members of OPEC and whose crude is of the light variety also. They will demand as they did in January this year that the heavy crude-producing members of the cartel make similar sacrifices in the interest of the organization. This will be quite in order for OPEC has the responsibility to protect the interest of all its members. That apart, the main objective of OPEC introducing her restrictions to the level of production by its members is to wipe out the glut in the oil market. The reduction in demand for the heavy crude which Saudi Arabia has advanced as reason for its proposal is a function of continued glut and this cannot be corrected simply by price cuts. Reduction in price will make the product cheaper, thus enabling the consumers to stockpile. In the circumstance of the present weak and sensitive oil market, the best approach will be for OPEC to further cut back on production.

U.S. Congress Urged To Call RSA's 'Bluff'

AB062226 Lagos International Service in English
0830 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Ishola Dada commentary]

[Text] Apartheid South Africa is now jittery. The cause of the racist regime's anxiety is the possibility of the American Congress imposing some sort of economic sanctions against it. Consequently, as soon as it became clear that the American lawmen may be kindly disposed to allowing bills now before the Congress, seeking to withdraw American investment in the enclave and impose economic sanctions against the regime, sail through, the racists have started to issue threats of retaliation. And this has gone a long way to deny the claim of the Reagan administration and its European surrogates that economic sanctions could not work in South Africa.

Perhaps, the latest reaction of the racist clique to the debate in the American Congress on proposals for economic sanctions will convince the opponents of such sanctions that they are wrong in their estimation and that economic sanctions can indeed force the racists to [words indistinct]. For one cannot but see South Africa's unavailing threats as a desperate bid by a drowning man to save his life.

Therefore, the statement by the racist deputy foreign minister categorically threatening to sack about a million black immigrant workers, if the United States withdraws American investments in that enclave, is a desperate attempt to blackmail the legislators in a bid to sustain and maintain its fast crumbling inhuman policy.

This reaction of South Africa must be seen against the background of the fact that the American House of Representatives' Committee on Foreign Affairs has already agreed to stop bank loans and the sale of computers and nuclear materials to South

Africa. In fact, things began to go wrong for the racists as soon as it became clear that condemnation of racial discrimination in South Africa was gaining a new momentum, and was assuming great intensity in the United States.

Since last November, for example, there has been a series of demonstrations in Washington in which prominent American citizens, both black and white took part; among them a son of former American President Jimmy Carter, and black American civil rights fighter Reverend Jessie Jackson. Such demonstrations were held at universities and at the South African Embassy in Washington even at the risk of arrest and prosecution. Having realized that South Africa is not unamenable to the effects of an economic sanction, the best place of honor lies in the American Congress calling the South African racist regime's bluff. The American legislators, as men and women of honor, should ignore the South African threats. Although South Africa's neighbors will suffer some setbacks if the racists carry out their threats, since some of the countries whose nationals work in South Africa depend on the remittance of their workers for their foreign exchange, in the long run, it is the racists that stand to lose more.

In the first instance, sacking a million workers means the closure of thousands of companies, gold and coal mines and this means a total crippling of that country's economy from which black South Africans derive little or no tangible benefits anyway.

On the other hand, the withdrawal of American investments and a ban on the sale of computers and nuclear materials to South Africa, if scrupulously implemented, will result in a complete crumbling of the odious apartheid system, because it is precisely on their patronage that apartheid thrives. An American initiative in this regard is sure to act as a catalyst to other Western allied countries to take similar action against South Africa. The hesitation to take such an action has been the sustaining power for the system.

Of course, the consequences to black South Africans must not be underestimated. But then, their suffering will not be for long and it cannot be more than what they are putting up with at present.

Therefore the American congressmen will be doing themselves, their country, and indeed the world community a great honor if they can call racist South Africa's bluff and go ahead to impose sanctions on the racist enclave. The world will be the better for it, if, through their action, we can see the demise of apartheid in South Africa.

VANGUARD Questions U.S. Support for OAU on Namibia

AB061130 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 6 Jun 85

[From the press review]

[Text] The *VANGUARD* describes as a pleasant surprise an indication by President Reagan that the United States was ready to support the OAU to secure a meaningful independence for Namibia. It feels that if President Reagan is seriously committed to the view that apartheid is an abhorrent philosophy, he should adopt some policies to reflect his stand.

For instance, the paper says that Washington can withdraw government patronage and protection from U.S. companies doing business in South Africa. The *VANGUARD* also wants President Reagan to at least call upon U.S. companies to deinvest in South Africa.

However, the paper is of the opinion that the U.S. President has merely joined others in making ritualistic gestures of solidarity with the OAU on its 22d anniversary.

ANGOLA

Envoy Denies U.S. Warning on Commando Raid

MB061333 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1300 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Angola has denied that the American secret service tipped them off about the possible raid on Cabinda. Two South African commandos died and a third was captured in a fight with Angolan security forces at Cabinda.

Yesterday a French newspaper quoted informed sources saying CIA agents in Zaire and in South Africa had warned the Angolans about the raid. But today, Angola's ambassador to France has denied the report. Luis de Almeida says America did not have any part in the thwarting of the sabotage attempt.

He says if Angola had known in advance, they would not have let the South Africans into the country.

UN Ambassador Denies RSA Withdrew Troops

MB061814 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1200 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Elisio de Figueiredo, Angolan ambassador to the United Nations, has denied in Vienna, Austria that South African troops have withdrawn from Angola. In a press conference at the UN Center in Vienna, the Angolan diplomat explained that units of the regular South African Army are stilll inside Angolan territory and added that they have been there since 1981. The Angolan diplomat is in Vienna to attend a session of the UN Council for Namibia, which had started last Monday.

Dos Santos Receives Visiting Swazi Delegation

MB061816 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1200 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, received in audience in Futungo de Belas yesterday afternoon a Swazi delegation which has arrived yesterday to Angola. During the meeting, Prince Mfanasibili, head of the Swazi delegation, delivered a personel message from Bhekimpi Dlamini, Swaziand prime minister, to the Angolan head of state. The talks centered on issues concerning both countries and the situation in Africa and other parts of the world. Ismael Martins, Angolan minister of external trade, attended the audience.

UNITA Rebels Kill Cuban, 65 Border Guards

MB061218 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1203 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Windhoek, June 6, SAPA — UNITA rebels have killed 65 Angolan border guards and a Cuban in a rebel attack at Namacunde near Oshikango on the SWA/Namibian border with Angola, the SWABC [South-West African Broadcasting Corportation] reported in Windhoek today.

It quoted a report from "the UNITA NEWS AGENCY, KUP" saying that a large quantity of war equipment, two radio transmitters, money and medical supplies had been seized.

Meanwhile, the SWABC reported, authoritative sources said the newly-formed democratic international movement of anti-Marxist querrilla forces would have a full-time secretariat and staff.

Its purpose would be to coordinate the diplomatic, political and possibly fund-raising activities of rebel groups in Angola, Nicaragua, Afghanistan, Laos and Kampuchea.

The body was formed at a two-day meeting at Jamba, UNITA's Headquarters in the south-eastern Angola bush at the weekend.

Commentary Notes FAPLA Intercepts Supplies

MB061558 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1200 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Station commentary: "Undeniable Proof"]

[Text] Racist South Africa is hell bent on destabilizing the political, economic, and social situation in the People's Republic of Angola, notwithstanding the pledges signed by them in order to achieve peace in southern Africa. The most clear example of this is the recent attempt to destroy the Malongo oil installations, an attempt carried out on 21 May by a commando unit of their special forces. The declarations of Wynand du Toit and the deaths of his two companions are such clear and undeniable proof of the real destabilization policy toward Angola that even the closest supporters of the Pretoria regime have no other alternative but to deplore South Africa's ignoble attitude.

But if the Malongo attack is the clearest demonstration of how South Africa is hell bent on destabilizing the People's Republic of Angola, this is not the only example, as the Pretoria regime has pledged to the UNITA traitor groups. Thus, a month before the Malongo sabotage, our Defense and Security Forces captured about 40 tons of war materiel destined for UNITA, which was dropped by four South African airplanes in the Malanje Province. The South African forays, that Pretoria once again tried to hide from international public opinion, were carried out from 19 to 27 April in the vicinity of the Loando and Quicundo Rivers, southeast of Marimba. Included in this materiel, which was supposed to be used in new crimes against our people, were the following: More than 100,000 rounds of ammunition for AK weapons, about 400,000 rounds of ammunition for G-3 weapons, more than 600 shells for 60mm mortars, 570 shells for 81mm mortars, 1,800 hand grenades, 650 shells for rocket launchers, 6,600 kgs of (Pe-4) explosives, 170 antitank mines, more than 800 antipersonnel mines, a large quantity of UNITA propaganda, military equipment, boots and other assorted materiel, a large quantity of detonators, a large quantity of medicines, and other military supplies.

The South African racists, thus, suffered a serious setback and the elements infiltrated by them into our territory were frustrated in their aim to increase their crimes against our people. That fact that our glorious forces captured about 40 tons of war materiel

meant for the puppet groups is proof that our people are always vigilant in defending the revolution and in penetrating the puppets. In fact, valuable information collected from people living in the municipalities of Marimba and (Cunda de Abasse) in Malanje Province was of a great importance for the success of this operation carried out by the combatants of our heroic Defense and Security Forces. In their victorious offensive, FAPLA soldiers captured some UNITA elements who, after admitting their mistakes, collaborated in the search for buried weapons and hidden bases. The loss of many logistical supplies and war materiel supplied by South Africa is a serious setback to the puppets effort to continue their criminal actions. The 40 tons of war materiel which came from South Africa and are now in our possession is not only undeniable proof of Pretoria's support for the UNITA puppets but also shows the deep crisis undergone by the Angolan traitors due to the successive blows received in recent months. Finally, the success of the Malanje operation is an efficient answer to the words uttered by Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos at the first national party conference with regard to the total annihilation of UNITA.

LESOTHO

Mofeli Calls U.S. Sanctions on RSA 'Genocide'

MB061331 Maseru Domestic Service in English
1130 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] The leader of the Lesotho minority opposition United Democratic Party, Mr Charles Mofeli says the call for economic sanctions against South Africa by the U.S. Congress was an outright economic genocide against the black people of South Africa.

Mr Mofeli was reacting to the anti-South African bill by Senator Edward Kennedy calling on the United States to stop investments in South Africa. He said such measures would also adversely affect the entire population of the member states of the Southern African Customs Union, as well as those Southern African countries that turn to South Africa for the supply of essential commodities in times of crisis.

Mr Mofeli said Lesotho's [words indistinct] of foreign exchange earnings, and her major sources of national revenue were her share of the southern African customs and excise duty and the wages earned by Basotho migrant laborers.

SADCC Mining Conference Opens in Maseru

MB241800 Maseru Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 24 May 85

[Text] The minister of water, energy, and mining, the Honorable Paul Matette Majara, today said that for hundreds of years African mineral resources belonged to foreigners, but it is a task of the member states of the SADCC to reverse the facts of history.

Matette Majara said this at the opening occasion of the SADCC mining ministers' meeting at the Lesotho Sun Hotel in Maseru this afternoon. He said that even though mining is of special significance to most SADCC member states, historically the mineral development of the region has been dictated by demands of the developed nations. He added that mining accounts for over 40 percent of total exports, representing 12 percent of gross domestic product of countries of SADCC.

The minister cautioned the mining delegates that the road is uphill because of the attitude of the developed countries, but with collective effort tthey can overcome the difficulties. Matette Majara said Lesotho sees it as privilege to host this important meeting and said it is also a sense of pride for Lesotho to be associated with SADCC.

MOZAMBIQUE

Belgian Foreign Minister Concludes Visit

MB311818 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1700 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] The Belgian minister of foreign relations, who yesterday ended a working visit to our country, said that he was convinced that the talks that he held with the Mozambican authorities may soon result in strengthening of relations between the two countries.

Leo Tindemans said that his visit to our country was in the framework of the new policy of the Belgian Government in relation to Africa. He pointed ou that during the talks that he held with Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano, they discussed mainly the problems of southern Africa. He once again reiterated his country's condemnation of the apartheid regime in South Africa. He added that his country supported Mozambique for having chosen the pragmatic path of dialogue for the solution of problems. The Belgian minister of foreign relations also said that during his meeting with Jacinto Veloso, the minister of state for economic affairs for the Presidency, they examined the possibilities of cooperation in various fields such as sea and railroad transport, textile industry and others.

I am happy to say shortly before my departure that relations between Mozambique and Belgium would be strengthened, Leo Tindemans said.

Also yesterday, the Belgium ambassador to Mozambique announced that as a result of the contacts held, his country would donate to Mozambique 3,000 metric tons of flour as part of food aid program for 1985. This quantity of wheat flour is valued at about $700,000. What is more, practical actions have already been defined in the fields of textile and railroads besides the shipping agreement signed during the visit.

During the audience given yesterday President Samora Machel to the Belgian minister of foreign relations, the development of cooperation at various levels between Mozambique and Belgium was discussed. Concrete areas of cooperation were mentioned during the talks, including the sector of technical and professional training. The cooperation in the sectors of sea transport and harbors and particularly their management were issues which received the attention of President Samora Machel and Minister Tindemans. Also discussed was the health sector.

Malawi Finance Minister Arrives for Talks

MB061221 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Edward Bwanali, Malawian minister of finance, arrived in Maputo this morning to take part in the first session of the Mozambique-Malawi joint commission to begin tomorrow.

In a statement to the national news media, Edward Bwanali described as satisfactory the method adopted by the Mozambican Government to transport goods for Malawi arriving at Nacala Port and said Malawi has been facing difficulties along the railroad connecting the two countries. The Malawian minister said bilateral cooperation might be further promoted as a result of the first session of the joint commission as the two countries had already identified areas of cooperation in the fields of energy, agriculture, air transport, telecommunications, ports, and railroads and others.

Meanwhile, a Mozambican official source told our reporters that the joint cooperation commission between the two countries is further friendly progress in the history of the two countries and a reaffirmation of good neighborliness and cooperation. The same source assured us that this closer relationship will afford the border trade political and legal protection, particularly among the populations living along the common border.

At Maputo airport the Malawian delegation was received by Mariano Matsinhe, deputy of the People's Assembly and leader of Niassa Province, who is also chairman of the Mozambican side of the Mozambique-Malawi joint cooperation commission.

Mozambique-Tanzanian Cooperation Commission Meets

MB070626 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] In Maputo early this afternoon, the 10th session of the Mozambique-Tanzania standing joint cooperation commission approved the program of actions for the 1985-86 period. The session also defined new areas of cooperation in the fields of trade and banking, industry, transport, communications, education and culture, mineral resources, health, agriculture, and information. The delegations to the session of the joint commission, which ended this evening, were led on the Mozambican side by Pascoal Mocumbi, the minister of health, and on the Tanzanian side by Mustafa Nyang'anyi, the minister of state in the president's office.

NAMIBIA

Transitional Government To Assume Power 17 Jun

MB071125 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1123 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] Windhoek, June 7, SAPA — The SWA/Namibian transitional government will be inaugurated on the afternoon of June 17, the administrator-general, Dr Willie van Niekerk, announced in Windhoek today.

Government departments and schools would be closed but an official public holiday in the territory would not be proclaimed because of economic considerations and representations made by the business sector, he said in a statement.

Final planning for the ceremony was still being finalised in consultation with representatives of the proposed government and details would be announced as soon as possible.

Dr van Niekerk urged all employers to allow workers to attend the proceedings which begin at 12 noon.

SWAPO Reacts to Announcement

MB071328 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1300 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] The new interim government in Namibia is to be inaugurated on 17 June. The announcement has been made in Windhoek by Administrator-General Willie van Niekerk. He says government departments and schools are to be closed on that day, but an official public holiday will not be proclaimed because of economic considerations and representations made by the business sector.

Dr van Niekerk says final planning for the ceremony is still being finalized, in consultation with representatives of the proposed government. Dr van Niekerk has also urged all employers to allow wokers to attend the proceedings, which will begin at midday on 17 June.

First reaction to the announcement has come from SWAPO officials in Windhoek. They have condemned the move as a contravention of UN Resolution 435. Gwen Lister reports:

Following on the heels of the announcement by the administrator general that the interim government will be installed on 17 June, the SWAPO statement says that South Africa had no mandate to impose a neocolonial dispensation in Namibia. They further rejected the move as another ploy to fool Namibians into believing the country was being led towards independence.

Describing the interim government as a step backwards, the SWAPO politburo called on patriotic Namibians not to allow themselves or their children to participate in the inauguration celebrations. They also called on the international community to affect measures that would force South Africa to implement Resolution 435.

SOUTH AFRICA

Nel, Fourie React to U.S. Sanctions Bill

MB061933 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] The deputy minister of foreign affairs, Mr Louis Nel, says American congressmen are apparently ignorant of the true state of affairs in South Africa. He was approached by our political staff to comment on the adoption by the American House of

Representatives of a bill approving economic sanctions against South Africa.

Mr Nel said that the House of Representatives had given no indication that it was prepared to accept responsibility for the consequences its disinvestment legislation could have. Mr Nel pointed out that the draft legislation passed by the House of Representatives was not yet law, because the American Senate still had to give its approval, and it still had to be assented to by President Reagan.

He said it remained an open question whether the legislation would be placed on the American statute book in the same form in which it had been approved by the House of Representatives this morning.

Mr Nel said that the American ban on loans to the South African Government would affect every one in South Africa, because institutions such as ESCOM [Electricity Supply Commission] and the transport services were among the biggest lenders from overseas.

Referring to the American ban on imports of Krugerands, Mr Nel said that thousands of black workers from neighboring countries were employed on mines in South Africa. He said that these blacks made a significant contribution to the revenue and stability of their own countries.

In his reaction to the move by the American House of Representatives, the South African ambassador to Washington, Dr Brand Fourie, said that it was wrong in principle. He said it interfered with free trade and free economic activity, and was in fact an interference with the free enterprise system and the capitalistic system.

These, he said, were the great principles which made the United States a great economic power.

Viljoen, Buthelezi on Development Conference

MB070639 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] The minister of cooperation, development, and education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, says approximately 60 multinational corporations discussed the political and economic climate in which they operated in South Africa at a high-level conference on future trade and investment held in London over the past 2 days. The discussion covered developments in South Africa on a broad level and was aimed at increasing the understanding of the companies of the situation in South Africa.

The conference took place behind closed doors. Dr Viljoen, who was one of the main speakers, commented briefly on the proceedings afterwards. The other speakers included the American assistant secretary of state for African Affairs, Dr Chester Crocker, his British counterpart, Mr Malcolm Rifkind, and the chief minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosutho Buthelezi.

The conference was arranged by a private American consulting firm which has organized a similar conference in New York today. Observers at the London conference said the exchange of views between Dr Viljoen and Chief Buthelezi created a favorable impression among the businessmen.

Buthelezi Speaks Against Sanctions

MB061957 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1800 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] As pressure builds up for disinvestment, Chief Buthelezi of KwaZulu, a speaker at a conference in London, has questioned theeffectiveness of such action.

[Begin Buthelezi recording] One must admit that it is a good thing, but once you implement it, I think that black people who are victims of apartheid suffer more. And I think that Western people must be aware that we resent this intellectual colonialism, because I think that many people who, with very good intentions, are in the campaign, never bother to find out what we as victims of apartheid say about the issue. [End recording]

ZAMBIA

Minister Meets With Outgoing Soviet Envoy

MB311848 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] The acting minister of foreign affairs, Frederick Chomba, said today that Zambia looks forward to the continued strengthening of bilateral ties with the Soviet Union.

Mr Chomba said that Zambia had greatly benefited from the warm relations with the Soviet Union, and that the various agreements signed between the two countries had proved beneficial to both sides. Mr Chomba was speaking at a luncheon at Hotel Intercontinental hosted for outgoing Soviet ambassador to Zambia, Vladimir Cherednik. He particularly lauded the Soviet Union's support for the liberation movements in southern Africa, and for the Frontline States, which continued to bear the brunt of South Africa's aggression.

In reply, the Soviet envoy said relations between his country and Zambia were cordial, dynamic, and fruitful, and characterized by the determination by both countries to remove oppression, particularly in southern Africa.

National Assembly Delegation Visits PRC

For Beijing XINHUA English accounts of the visit by the National Assembly delegation led by Robinson Nabulyato, including his talks with PRC President Li Xiannian, see the Middle East & Africa section of the 7 June China *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Speaks Against Tribalism, Racism

MB061841 Harare Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, has set the tone of the ZANU-PF election campaign by urging Zimbabweans to demonstrate their unity by giving the party another mandate. Addressing a rally at (Dingimuzi) near Plumtree, Comrade Mugabe urged the people to shun tribalism and racism. He said the general election will offer the people the choice of national unity, which is needed for building Zimbabwe.

Comrade Mugabe said after winning in a landslide victory in 1980, ZANU-PF invited ZAPU and some whites to join the government. However, he said, this gesture of unity suffered a setback when ZAPU cached arms on its farms, with the intention of toppling the popularly elected government.

Comrade Mugabe urged the people to vote for the minister of mines, Comrade Calistus Ndlovu, who is the ZANU-PF candidate for the Bulalima-Mangwe constituency. He commended Comrade Calistus Ndlovu for the determination and sacrifice which he showed during the liberation struggle.

Tomorrow the prime minister will open the J.Z. Moyo school at (Majoda) farm in West Nicholson at 0900 in the morning. At 1400 Comrade Mugabe will address a rally at Gwanda stadium.

ZANU-PF Issues Manifesto

MB061316 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] The ruling party, ZANU-PF, has released its election manifesto. The manifesto says unity is the first party step towards the attainment of a just society where everyone's needs will be met. It says the country will only develop when language, tribe, color, sex, and religion are no longer of consequence in determining how wealth is to be distributed. It is stressed that prosperity can be achieved when there is one Zimbabwe with one leader, and a scientific reorganization of society along socialist lines.

The manifesto says ZANU-PF will strive to create a balanced and integrated national economy along the following lines: state management, cooperative management, joint management between state and private capital, and private management. Another important step will be the creation of employment.

Opposition Call For Postponement of Nominations

MB061907 Harare Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] The UANC [United African National Council], ZAPU, and ZANU-SITHOLE have called for the postponement of the nomination date for candidates, to allow them time to study the computer printouts for the voters' roll.

The ZAPU leader, Dr Joshua Nkomo, argued that since the voters' rolls were sent to (?processors) yesterday, the 7 days required by law to examine them before candidates register will not be met. The ZAPU leader was speaking at a meeting convened by the election supervisory commission in Harare today.

Other ZAPU representatives informed the commission that 29 of their candidates had not received their confirmation (?forms). The chairman of the commission, Prof Walter Kamba, explained that according to the electoral act, any citizen who has registered and has a national registration identity card, will be in a position to vote.

He stressed that the invisible ink will ensure that no one votes more than once.